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WASHINGTON.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

PROBABILITY THAT THE BILL WILL SOON BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE — THE COMMITTEE CUTTING DOWN SALARIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Randall intimated in the Committee on Appropriations this morning that he desired to have the Legislative bill ready to report to the House a week from to-morrow. It is possible that he may be able to report it then, but much faster progress must be made than heretofore. The salaries of the clerks of the House were finally cut down by the committee, about twenty-five per cent. The salaries of the chiefs of divisions in the Treasury Department had been previously cut down about forty per cent. This still leaves such a discrepancy as to trouble Mr. Randall's conscience, or his appreciation of public criticism, and it is said that the salaries of clerks will be again revised. The committee also proposes to strike at the clerks employed by the Senate, and it is supposed that they will be pretty severely dealt with. The committee intends to reduce the appropriation for printing United States notes and securities, and the people, under Democratic legislation, will have to use currency that no inflationist will venture to say is slandered by being called rag money. People who go far from our large commercial cities, already know in what a disreputable condition the currency in circulation is, although it is shown by the statistics that the fractional notes, at least, are renewed once in ten months.

Reductions of appropriations for printing currency is likely also to cause a sharp contraction, because so many bills and notes will become absolutely unfit for circulation, when the exchange of new for old currency cannot be continued. In the mean time, while the Committee on Appropriations are cutting away the salaries of clerks, intimations from the Committee on Commerce, which has the River and Harbor bill in charge, are to the effect that no reductions from last year, when the sum appropriated was about five millions, will be made in that bill.

TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

SESSION OF THE CAUCUS FINANCE COMMITTEE—TWO BILLS LOOKING TO THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT PREPARED—A DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO OF THE HOUSE LEADERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Democratic Caucus Finance Committee held another meeting this morning, which is described as somewhat amusing, if not important. On Saturday the members of the committee were requested to present bills embodying their views at the meeting this morning. The discussion of Saturday, which was somewhat heated, developed the fact that nothing could be agreed to without making large concessions to the inflationists. Two bills were, therefore, presented to the committee to-day, from two different sources, both looking to the repeal of the Resumption act. Gov. Walker, of Virginia, presented a bill entitled, "An act to appreciate greenbacks." This bill provided for the repeal of the Resumption act of 1875 and the funding of greenbacks in 1881 into four and a half per cent. bonds. It also includes unlimited inflation and the payment of duties on imports in greenbacks, and the abolition of national banks. Mr. Payne, however, had carefully prepared a bill much like that heretofore called by his name, but modified in one important particular to meet the demands of the inflationists. This bill provides for the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and prohibits any further contraction of the volume of the currency. It further provides that on and after June 1, 1876, and each year thereafter, the Government shall reserve for the establishment of a resumption fund three per cent. in gold coin of the total amount of greenbacks outstanding, and shall so continue to hoard gold coin each year until there shall be in the vaults of the Treasury thirty per cent. in gold coin of the total amount of outstanding legal-tender obligations. The second clause of the bill provides that all banks and banking associations doing business under the laws of the United States shall deposit in their vaults, as a reserve, three per cent. of their circulation in gold coin each year, and shall continue to set aside the same amount of gold coin each year until they shall have in their vaults, as a resumption fund, thirty per cent. of their outstanding circulation. These banks are also to deposit bonds in the United States Treasury to secure circulation to an extent of $10,000 over and above the amount of circulation granted them. When this thirty per cent. has been accumulated in the Treasury of the United States and in the banks, then there shall be a resumption of specie payments, and gold and silver alone shall be legal-tender currency. In lieu of the clause for resumption in 1879, Mr. Payne inserts a provision, to give force and effect to his bill, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue $300,000,000 of bonds, of denominations of $50 and $100, or multiples thereof, payable in gold at the expiration of forty years from July 1, 1876, at the rate of four per cent. interest, payable quarterly, these bonds to be exchanged at not less than the face value of bonds issued for legal-tender notes; but the exchange shall not exceed $4,000,000 per month. These bonds are to be available for deposit in the Treasury by national banks as security for circulating notes, and for other liabilities to the Government under existing laws. Legal-tender notes received in exchange for these bonds are to be destroyed under regulations to be prescribed by the Treasury Department.

This bill seemed to meet with more favor than any other measure yet presented, but there were some strong objections urged by the inflationists, who did not think the bill was a sufficient concession on the part of their hard-money colleagues. It was during this discussion that a little unpleasantness sprung up between Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana. Mr. Morrison, who had been laboring with Mr. Holman for several days to induce him to agree to something, became vexed at this gentleman's blind opposition to everything, and gave him to understand very clearly that such pig-headedness did not denote very good sense or very great statesmanship. Mr. Holman is said to have retorted angrily, and for a moment there was quite a spirited scene between the Chairman of the committee and the chronic objector from Indiana. The disturbance was quieted and the proceedings of the committee went on. There was no definite action whatever upon the bill, the full text of which is given above, but it was made the duty of the members in a quiet way, without divulging the secrets of the committee, to ascertain how far this measure could be trusted as an expression of the party in general caucus, and the bill or its general features were talked over carefully with such members and Senators as could be trusted, and their views and opinions noted upon its various provisions. Such members as could not be trusted to know the contemplated action of the committee were asked in relation to the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, and how far they would be willing to go in respect to a substitute therefor.

The committee will meet again to-morrow to hear how their party in the House and Senate is likely to regard the bill, and to hear and suggest such alterations and modifications as are to be presented. There will be a strong effort to get a report from the committee this week, or early next week, but there is also an effort to postpone action for at least two weeks. One member of the committee, who was holding a quiet conversation with a strong member of his party in the Senate, was informed that a report without due deliberation was plucking unripe fruit that would wither before it could be consumed.

A few minutes before the House adjourned to-day, Mr. Holman, who is not a comfortable member of the committee, tried to obtain the floor, to move a resolution relating to the currency. Mr. Morrison, who evidently understood the character of Mr. Holman's resolution, had been previously recognized by the Speaker, and declined to yield, and made the motion upon which the House adjourned until Wednesday. The following is the resolution Mr. Holman desired to offer:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel fractional currency and United States notes, and to issue and sell United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose, ought to be repealed.

THE PENSIONS BUREAU.

ITS PROPOSED TRANSFER TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT—A BILL FOR THAT PURPOSE REPORTED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Jencks, Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, to-day reported a bill for the transfer of the Pension Bureau to the War Department. The bill is accompanied by a statement of the operations of the Pension Bureau. He charges that the organization of the bureau is unnecessarily cumbersome, its expenses extravagant, and its general administration inefficient. It now costs to pay 235,000 pensioners $1,072,000 annually. He thinks disbursements can be made direct to pensioners without increasing the present clerical force, and that agents can be dispensed with, which would save annually $450,000. In 1876, with 175 employes, the bureau adjudicated about fifty thousand original claims, while in 1875, with four hundred and twenty employes, only about twelve thousand claims were adjudicated. Some cases are made special at the instance of politicians and favorite attorneys, while other cases are kept in suspense for years. Seventy thousand applications for pensions are now awaiting action by the bureau. The frequent removal of clerks is severely condemned, and much of the existing inefficiency of the bureau is attributed to this cause. Since last March there have been 128 removals and new appointments. The number of employes authorized by law is 332, but the actual number employed in 1875 was over 420. Two instances are cited where clerks were detailed for a period of six months to assist in the work of a political campaign, during which time they appeared at the Pension Office but once each month to draw their pay.

The Appropriation Committee will probably make no appropriation for the Pension Bureau, but will make provision for paying pensions in the appropriation for the War Department provided for in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill. Mr. Jencks, it will be remembered, only a few days ago discharged an efficient clerk from his committee to make room for a Democrat, which fact makes his animadversions upon political discharges and appointments worthy of attention.

THE DISTRICT INDEBTEDNESS.

FILLIBUSTERING IN THE SENATE OVER THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate spent a large portion of the time in discussing the report of the Conference Committee on the 3.65 bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia. The Democrats were not satisfied with the report, and made earnest efforts to stave off a vote until Wednesday; but after an hour or two spent in fillibustering the report was adopted. Pending a motion for reconsideration, the Senate adjourned. The report, as adopted, abolishes the Board of Audit, and virtually admits the responsibility of the Government for the District indebtedness. It limits the issue of bonds to a sum not exceeding $15,000,000, and forbids an increase of the indebtedness over the amount found due at this date.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

PROBABLE CHANGE IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY—A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—It is reported that there is soon to be a change in the British Ministry at Washington. It is said that Sir E. Thornton will go to Lisbon, and that Lord Tenterden will take his place as her Majesty's Minister at this City. It will be remembered that Lord Tenterden was Secretary under Lord Ripon, who was here a few years since as Commissioner. Aside from this he has had no experience, except as Under Secretary of State at the British Foreign Office. Doubtless Lord Tenterden is a man of excellent, it may be of very superior ability, but has not Great Britain diplomatic servants of much greater experience, men who are also known to be of first class ability, and who would be certain to confer honor on their country in such a position? Does Lord Derby consider Lisbon a post of greater importance than Washington? Her Majesty's Government has heretofore adhered to the policy of sending her ablest and most experienced diplomats to fill the posts of first-class importance. The people here would be glad to learn that this rumor is without foundation; but should it prove true we trust that Sir Edward Thornton will be succeeded by a diplomatist of equally ripe experience.

There are now four delegations here, namely, from Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago, to represent their respective cities to-morrow before the Democratic National Committee relative to the place for holding the National Democratic President Nominating Convention. The Chicago delegation reached here to-day. All the delegates are active among the members of the committee, and to-day called on their friends in Congress. The members of the committee from nearly all the States are already present, either in person or by proxy, there being very few of the latter.

The President to-day issued the following executive order:

Whereas, The following concurrent resolution has been adopted by the Congress of the United States:

Resolved, That for the promotion of the national feeling throughout the Union on the occasion of the Centennial year of our independence, and believing this to be the proper time for the expression of an appreciation of the great services rendered to the people and the cause of liberty by the Father of our Country, George Washington, the 22d day of the present month shall be treated and deemed a national holiday throughout the United States in the Government business, and, so far as is consistent with the public welfare, in all of the departments of the Government employment shall be suspended for that day; and whereas the spirit and sentiment expressed in said resolution meets with my warmest approval,

Now, therefore, in pursuance of that purpose, and in harmony with the general sentiment of the nation, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, hereby direct that all business in the Executive Departments of the Government shall be suspended on the 22d of February, 1876, and that said departments shall be closed on that day. U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

FUNERAL OF CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

THE SERVICE IN KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON—A CROWD IN THE CHURCH AND THE STREETS—THE PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT—RICH FLORAL OFFERINGS OF PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The funeral of Charlotte Cushman to-day was a remarkably brief and simple ceremony, the great actress expressing an earnest desire before her death that it should be so. The ceremonies took place in that oldest of Boston churches, King's Chapel, just over opposite the Parker House, where she died, and they consisted of the reading of the burial service of the Chapel by Rev. Henry W. Foote, which varies slightly from that of the Episcopal Church, and the singing by the church choir of a burial chant and selections which Miss Cushman had often admired. There was an immense throng in the streets, and the church was crowded. There were many distinguished citizens and members of the theatrical profession of this city and from other cities. Had the service been on Sunday rather than on a week day, the entire companies of the different theatres of the city would have been present, but many were prevented from attending by rehearsals. Among those present were Gov. Rice, Lieut. Gov. Knight, Mayor Cobb, Lester Wallack, George Honey, William Warren, Mrs. Vincent, Hon. Josiah Quincy, T. Jefferson Coolidge, William T. Adams, Orlando Tompkins and Noble Hill, proprietors of the Boston Theatre; Arthur Cheney, of the Globe Theatre; L. R. Shewell, D. W. Waller, Frederick Williams, R. F. McClannin, John Davies, J. A. Wilkes, Wyzeman Marshall, Owen Marlowe, J. C. Cowper, J. H. Burnett, J. B. Fuller, H. S. Murdoch, W. H. Crisp, O. H. Barr, Neil Burgess, Dauncey Maskell, George B. Farnsworth, H. A. McGlennen, Gustavus Levick, Miss Katharine Rogers, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Miss Lillian Conway, Miss M. C. Levy, Mrs. C. F. Maeder, Miss Maud Granger, Hon. R. G. Usher, Hon. Russell Sturgis, Rev. Phillips Brooks, S. W. Rodman, and Mayor Slocum, of Newport, R. I. The seats in the broad aisle were occupied by the few surviving relatives, those who were invited, or intimate friends of Miss Cushman, and the members of the profession, while the public who could gain admittance occupied the galleries and crowded the aisles. The remains were placed upon a bier in front of the altar. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Amory, Joseph Coolidge, Charles Perkins, Addison Child, and Hon. Martin Brimmer. An effort had been made to secure prominent actors as pall-bearers, but this was abandoned after the declination of John Gilbert, William Warren, and one or two others asked, on account of professional duties interfering. The interior of the chapel was profusely ornamented with flowers, and about the bier was a magnificent display of floral designs, the contributions of friends of the deceased, and admirers of her great talents. Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer's floral offering, which has been described in THE TIMES, was most conspicuous. Mr. Barrett's offering, and a beautiful crown from Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, stood at the right of the centre, and at the other a cross of ivy, the gift of Miss Charlotte Johnson, formerly of the Museum. Upon a pedestal within the altar stood a large cross of ivy and camellia blossoms, sent by Mr. Harvey D. Parker. On the reading-desk was placed a lyre of choice flowers by the Cushman School, and in front of the desk was suspended a crescent and star of exquisite beauty, the offering of Mr. and Mrs. John Gilbert. Mr. William Warren, of the Museum, sent a handsome cross; Miss Julia Ward Howe a beautiful bouquet, and George H. Norman, of Newport, a large star, formed of camellias, lilies of the valley, roses, and other choice flowers. Mr. George Farnsworth, formerly Treasurer of the Globe Theatre, also brought a floral star of great beauty. Messrs. Tompkins & Hill, of the Boston Theatre sent a star of white lilacs, tea roses, and other flowers. A crown four feet in height, surmounted by a violet cross, the body composed of lilies of the valley, maiden-hair ferns, choice rosebuds, violets, heliotrope, and rare orchids, was sent by Arthur Cheney, of the Globe Theatre. Miss Lillian Conway contributed a beautiful lyre of ferns, lilies of the valley, rosebuds, smilax, and heath, and Mrs. Thomas Barry sent a very tasteful cross of ivy, lilies of the valley, and English violets. Previous to the funeral exercises the remains lay in state in one of the parlors of the Parker House, where they were viewed by a throng of ladies and gentlemen. The features retained a remarkably life-like appearance. In the folded hands was placed a sprig of lily of the valley, and upon the casket a cross of ivy in which were mingled camellia blossoms. At the head of the casket stood a large and beautiful floral crown. At Mt. Auburn the only ceremony was the reading of the brief burial service.

THE HIDDEN ROMANCE.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* relates that when young, Miss Charlotte Cushman was engaged to Charles Spalding of that city, son of Prescott Spalding, the young man keeping a dry goods store. The parents of Mr. Spalding made some objection, and the match was broken off and neither ever married. Mr. Spalding died some years since a bachelor.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—At the last meeting of the Board of Trade the communication from the Boston Society of Civil Engineers relative to adopting the French metric system as a standard of weights and measures, was referred to a committee. To-night this committee reported adversely to the change, as it would greatly interfere with business and cost thousands of dollars. The board has appointed a committee to receive the co-operation of merchants and manufacturers for the proper reception of guests from abroad during the Exposition. A resolution was also adopted authorizing a memorial to be sent to the United States Senate, requesting that body not to repeal the Bankrupt law without making an effort to try and reform the abuses known to exist under the present law.

A MASSACHUSETTS CELEBRATION.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The two hundredth anniversary of the burning of Medfield by Indians under King Philip was celebrated at that town to-day by firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and historical addresses, &c., in the Town Hall, followed by a public dinner. In the morning, previous to the exercises, a wagon, filled with persons on their way to the village, and drawn by four horses, was overturned by the breaking of a bolt, and Sabin Smith, of East Somerville, and Rev. Mr. Alger, of South Natick, received fatal injuries. Several others were badly injured.

RAPID RAILWAY TRAVELING.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 21.—The special train which left New-York this morning, having on board Mr. Bennett and others, arrived at Montreal at 6:30 this evening. The run was made in about ten hours, and is said to be the fastest time on record between the two cities. The average time on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's road between Albany and Mooers Junction was nearly forty-four miles per hour. Over twenty minutes were consumed in changing engines.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY SO FAR AS HEARD FROM—DETAILS OF THE ELECTIONS—THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS—RESIGNATION OF M. BUFFET.

PARIS, Feb. 21—Evening.—Returns have been received from 499 electoral districts. The candidates known to be elected in the districts heard from number 395, and are classified as follows: Republicans, 187; Conservative Republicans, 71; Bonapartists, 59; Legitimists, 23; Conservatives, 20; Constitutionalists, 18; Radicals, 17. A second ballot will be necessary in 104 districts.

Many Republicans were elected, even in Brittany and the Pas-de-Calais—the former hitherto a Legitimist, and the latter a Bonapartist, stronghold. Minister Dufaure was elected by a large majority in Marennes. It is now ascertained that a Republican candidate defeated the Duc Decazes in Aveyron. The former Ministers, MM. De Fourtou and Mathieu-Bodet, are elected, but the names of their constituencies are not yet reported. MM. Granier De Cassagnac and Paul De Cassagnac are both elected in the Department of Gers. M. Ricard, of the Left Centre, is defeated.

The Deputies elected by Versailles are Republicans. It is now positively known that M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, has been defeated in all of the four circumscriptions which he contested. Baron Haussmann has written a letter declaring it useless to prolong the struggle in the First Arrondissement of Paris, the success of the Bonapartists being impossible.

M. Emile Ollivier is defeated in Var by his Republican competitor. M. Rouher is elected from Clermont, also in Bastia, in Corsica. According to present advices M. Naquet fails to secure a seat. Ladier de Montjau, Radical, is elected from the Department of Drôme. Marseilles and Lyons have elected several extreme Republicans. Toulouse has returned two Bonapartists. At Nismes, M. Baragnon, the Under Secretary of State in the Duc de Broglie's Ministry, is defeated. M. Waddington is elected. His constituency is not given.

In the Department of Nord, M. Florent, Republican, defeats the Marquis of Havrincourt, the late President of the Conseil Général. Montreuil returns M. Hamille, a Bonapartist, unopposed. St. Omer returns M. Devaux, a Republican, unopposed. M. Devaux was a *sous préfet* under M. Léon Gambetta's Government, and a former editor of the *Progrès du Nord*. At Calais M. Poissey, Republican, polled 5,274 votes; M. Dussaussoy, the outgoing Bonapartist Deputy, 4,837; M. Dehaynon, Conservative Republican, 2,819. Boulogne elects M. Achille Adam, Bonapartist, the outgoing Deputy. Among the Bonapartists elected are the Duc De Feltre and MM. Anrat, Levert, Chevreau, and Machan. Among the Catholics are Messrs. Keller and Pichon. Among the Republicans Messrs. Bethmont, Barni, and Bert. M. Léon Gambetta was beaten at Avignon.

M. Buffet, the Vice President of the Council, has placed his resignation in the hands of President MacMahon. It is believed the President will request him to retain his office until the convocation of the Chambers.

The Republican journals are rejoicing. The Bonapartist organs profess to think that the radical victory will eventually further the cause of the Empire, and they express pleasure at the result. They endeavor to prove that even Conservatives favoring republican principles have everywhere been defeated, and radicalism is triumphant. The tone of the Roman Catholic journals is particularly despondent.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Paris dispatch of the *Standard* says M. Rouher is elected in Riom. Pascal Duprat is defeated in the Landes by the Bonapartist Delaborde. Victor Lefranc, who was Minister of the Interior under Thiers, is returned from Mont-de-Marsan. Among the Bonapartists elected are the Duc De Mouchy and Janvier la Motte, the notorious Prefect of the Department of the Eure during the Empire.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The *Bien Public* announces that M. Dufaure will form a new Cabinet.

THE LONDON TIMES' ESTIMATE OF THE RESULT—A CHANGE OF MINISTRY INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that the returns so far received show the election of 234 Republicans of all shades, 61 Monarchists, 55 Bonapartists, and 97 candidates whose opinions are not precisely known. In eighty-three districts there has been no choice, and fresh elections will be held next Sunday. It is very probable that of the eighty-three seats yet to be filled and the ninety-seven occupied by persons whose opinions are unknown, the Constitutionalists, Monarchists and Bonapartists will have a much larger share than the Republicans. It is estimated that when all the elections are held, the Chamber of Deputies will stand about as follows: Republicans, 280; Bonapartists, 100; the remainder of various Monarchist and Constitutionalist shades. Jules Ferry is elected in the Vosges. It is believed a second election will be necessary in Ajaccio, neither Prince Napoleon nor M. Rouher having an absolute majority. M. Buffet polled at Mirecourt 6,958 votes, to 8,566 for his opponent, and at Castel-sarrassin he received 8,974, and his opponent 9,654 votes.

The formation of a new Cabinet by M. Dufaure is inevitable.

AUSTRIA.

THE MOVEMENTS OF CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI—THE SUPERVISION OF MONASTERIES AND CONVENTS.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—The Austrian Government has requested Cardinal Ledochowski not to continue his journey through Galicia, and to avoid every demonstration which might appear to be directed against neighboring friendly Governments. The Cardinal, who is now in Cracow, will proceed to Rome direct.

The Reichsrath have passed the bill providing for supervision of monasteries and convents, in spite of the recently-published protest of the Austrian Episcopate.

SPAIN.

SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS OF THE ROYALISTS—REPORTED FLIGHT OF DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—Telegrams from the north announce that the Royalists continue their successful progress. Gen. Primo di Rivera has occupied the Carlist forts in Navarre. The greater part of the Carlist artillery at Estella was captured. The Carlists had thrown a portion over the precipices before the arrival of the Royalists.

It is reported that Don Carlos fled into France last night.

The Carlist resistance at Tolosa is expected to be short, on account of the discouragement now prevalent among the Carlists. King Alfonso has gone to Azcoitia. He will sleep to-night at Azpeitia.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—Official bulletins announce that the Alfonsists captured twenty-three cannon in Estella. The Carlists sacked the city before the evacuation.

Gen. Caserta, with seven battalions and eleven field-pieces, was routed near Vera by three Alfonsist battalions.

TURKEY.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF MONTENEGRIN TERRITORY ABANDONED — ARREST OF ITALIANS—THE TESTIMONY OF CHRISTIANS STILL REJECTED.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Intelligence from the Cettinje states that, in consequence of the representations of the Russian and Austrian Consuls General, all hope of the extension of Montenegrin territory has been abandoned.

ZARA, Dalmatia, Feb. 21.—A party of Italians landed here from the Austrian Lloyd steamer, recently, having in their possession passports to Montenegro. They were arrested by the Austrian authorities and sent back to Italy under an escort, notwithstanding the representations of the Italian Consul.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says in consequence of the representations of the northern powers, the Roumanian Ministry have given a pledge to abide conscientiously by the rules laid down for Roumania's political position and conduct in the international treaties, and to regulate their policy accordingly.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—The *Presse* of this city publishes the following: "The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to the Greek Legations of Europe the report of the Greek Consul at Larissa, Turkey, stating that, notwithstanding the Sultan's firman, an increase of tithes has been summarily demanded in the provinces of Epirus and Thessaly, and the evidence of Christians is still rejected in the courts. The recent Irade remains a dead letter in these provinces.

BELGRADE, Feb. 21.—The *Istok* (newspaper) publishes an article declaring no power can force Servia to be faithless to the insurgents or hold her back when the time for action arrives. The Turks are pursuing a policy of deception. The Servian people through the Skupjchiona have declared in favor of war with the Turks. The popular voice must be heard. Servia must accomplish a sacred duty or succumb to moral death.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says the great powers are endeavoring to induce Servia and Montenegro to prevent their subjects from joining the insurgents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE INMAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY—THE BRITISH CORN TRADE—DION BOUCICAULT'S FAMILY.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—The owners of the Italian bark J. Mille, Capt. Del Balzo, recently sued the Inman Steam-ship Line for $55,000, as compensation for their vessel, sunk by the steamer City of Brooklyn off Fastnet, on Thursday night, Jan. 6. Judgment was given against the Inman Company, with fourteen days' stay of execution to allow an opportunity to appeal.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Mark Lane Express*, issued this evening, has the following in the report of the British Corn market: "The severe frost of which we wrote last week was quickly succeeded by a rapid thaw, and trade, which was improving slightly, has relapsed into inactivity. At Paris the market has taken the same course, but as it advanced more during the frost it yielded more readily with the return of mild weather. In two or three days flour rose nearly three francs. It looked like the commencement of a steady reaction, but the advance was almost wholly lost within three days. The abundance of home supplies after the poor crop is equally remarkable in France as in England. Not less remarkable is the fact that the stock of flour in Paris is much larger than last year, notwithstanding its large crop there, even much more than here, the supplies since the harvest have largely consisted of old wheat, and probably explains in great part the comparative low price of home-grown wheat."

The *Evening Standard* says that among the victims by the explosion of the boiler of the Strathclyde was Mrs. Green, a daughter of Dion Boucicault.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

DEBATE UPON THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons to-night debate took place upon the vote for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares.

Messrs. Lowe and Gladstone criticised the transaction. Their principal objection was the extravagant remuneration allowed the Rothschilds. The Government could not have been aware, when they bought the shares, that they only carried ten votes. Mr. Gladstone pointed out the great risk England ran by abandoning her position as a champion of the interests of Europe to become the champion of her own selfish interests. He could not understand what benefit the country would gain by holding the shares.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied the Government were perfectly aware at the time of the purchase of the shares, that they only carried ten votes.

Mr. Disrael said he thought the discussion showed unmistakably that if Mr. Gladstone had been in office, the shares would not have been purchased. He defended the Rothschild bargain on the ground that it was necessary to act promptly. He did not recommend the purchase as a financial investment, but as a political measure, calculated to strengthen the Empire. The vote was agreed to.

ITALY.

THE CARNIVAL AT NAPLES—THE AMERICAN BANQUET.

NAPLES, Feb. 21.—The carnival opened yesterday without accident. It was very successful.

The grand dinner contemplated by the American residents for Washington's birthday has been postponed.

CUBA.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S MOVEMENTS.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Captain General Jovellar left for the Cinco-Villas yesterday, and arrived at Colon in the evening.

CHINA.

A RECEPTION GIVEN THE DIPLOMATIC BODY IN PEKIN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day says: "The following telegram has been received to-day from Pekin, dated the 4th of February: 'Prince Kung received the new year's visit of the diplomatic body on the 26th of January, attended by the Presidents and Vice Presidents of all the Pekin boards. Thirty of the highest officials of the Empire were present. Next week all these dignitaries will visit each legation. This step constitutes the first departure for China, and promises improved relations in the future.'"

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE SHIP TURKESTAN ASHORE—ACCIDENT TO AN AMERICAN SCHOONER.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21.—The British ship Turkestan, Capt. Brown, from New-York Feb. 1 for this port, which recently went ashore at Port Madoc, is still fast aground though she is in a somewhat sheltered position. Her Master and officers are still on board. Her cargo consists chiefly of tallow, oil-cake, flour, and cotton.

The bark Gylte, which has arrived here from Pensacola, spoke on the 28th of January, 200 miles off the Western Islands, the American schooner Adelia S. Hills, Capt. Gregory, from Pensacola, Dec. 21, for Liverpool. The latter had been dismantled, and was proceeding under jury masts. The Gylfe supplied her with some necessary articles.

The Danish brig Johanne, Capt. Andersen, from Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 11, has arrived here. She experienced heavy weather, and was obliged to jettison part of her cargo.

BRAZIL.

NEW WATER-WORKS FOR THE CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 21.—The Brazilian Government has contracted with a London firm for the construction of the necessary works for supplying the City of Rio Janeiro with water at a stipulated cost of $10,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—1 A. M.—The storm centre last night in Iowa is now north of Lake Ontario. It has been accompanied by rain from the Gulf, South Atlantic, and Middle Atlantic coast to the lakes, partly turning into snow in the lake region, and by brisk to high winds in the last section. A norther is now prevailing in the South-west. The barometer is falling in the North-west, with winds shifting to east or south. The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers have continued falling. The Mississippi has risen about three inches at Cairo, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic, East Gulf and Middle States, rising barometer, winds shifting to west and north, considerably colder and clearing weather are probable, with brisk and high winds in the last district.

In the West Gulf States, rising and high barometer, north to east winds, diminishing in force, colder and clear or clearing weather, succeeded by rising temperature.

In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lake region, rising and stationary barometer, north to west winds, diminishing in force, colder and clear or clearing weather, except light snows along the lower lakes.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary and falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, low barometer, increasing south-easterly winds, shifting to brisk and high north-westerly, warmer, rainy weather, turning into snow in the northern portion, and followed by rising barometer, colder and clearing weather.

The Ohio River will continue falling, and the Mississippi nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Indiana, Galveston, and from Wilmington to Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	27°	26°	3:30 P. M.	34°	37°
6 A. M.	26°	25°	6 P. M.	30°	34°
9 A. M.	27°	27°	9 P. M.	29°	36°
12 M.	30°	31°	12 P. M.	27°	35°

Average temperature yesterday.......31⅜°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......28½°

A TROUBLESOME CORPSE.

HUDSON, Feb. 21.—Catskill is in a fever of excitement over the body of Joseph Waltz, executed May 1, 1874, for the murder of Harmon Holcher, the Albany scissors-grinder. At the time of the execution the body was buried on the Waltz farm, the scene of the murder. Wishing to dispose of the farm, old Mr. Waltz on Saturday disinterred the body and attempted to have it buried in the Catholic cemetery at Jefferson, in the town of Catskill, but several of the members of the church and congregation of St. Patrick's Church in that place entered their protest against the burial of a murderer in consecrated ground, and threatened if the body was buried there to dig it up and throw it on the roadside. Father O'Driscoll insists the body shall be interred in consecrated ground, while a number of his parishioners insist it shall not. The Pastor has written the Bishop for instructions, but nothing definite has been concluded upon, and the people are becoming more and more excited.

A BRITISH PRISONER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—At a meeting of citizens held to-night to consider the incarceration of Edward O'Meagher Condon, a former resident of this city, in a British prison, resolutions were adopted asking all citizens to sign a petition which is to be sent to Congress praying for the intervention of this Government in his behalf, requesting Senators and Representatives to aid in the movement by urging on the Executive the importance of procuring his release, that a knowledge of the facts has been obtained by Mr. Moran, Secretary of Legation at London, convincing that gentleman of Condon's innocence, and said the facts having been communicated to the Government should have been acted upon by the Government, and that Condon's physical condition is such that whatever measures are taken in his behalf must be prompt or death will release him before any human aid can reach him. The meeting was quite large and earnest.

LAWLESSNESS IN IOWA.

INDIANOLA, Feb. 21.—Two families returning from church, about eight miles north-west of this city, became involved in a quarrel last Saturday night, and about twenty shots were interchanged. George and John Howery, aged respectively nineteen and twenty-one years, were stabbed and instantly killed. Their father and James Groom were fatally stabbed. The attacking party were Benjamin and Levi Westfall, Thomas and Jack Dillerd, Frank Battles, and Thomas Flanagan, all of whom were armed. There has been a feud between these parties for a long time. The Westfall party are in jail awaiting examination.

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPEACHMENT.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 21.—A special to the *Appeal* from Jackson, Miss., says in the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, the respondent, Lieut. Gov. Davis, appeared by counsel—ex-Attorney General Morris and Messrs. Fitzgerald, Brion, and Spears, all of Vicksburg—and asked for ten days' time in which to file his plea and prepare for trial. The respondent was granted five days to file his plea, and the managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives one day for a replication. The trial was set down for March 3. Gen. Featherstone, Chairman, announced that the Investigating Committee would report to-morrow.

ILLICIT STILLS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 21.—Deputy United States Marshal King and Deputy Collector Pfister, with fifteen soldiers, arrived here from raiding illicit distilleries in Lawrence and Wayne Counties. Six wild-cat concerns, with a total capacity of three barrels daily, were broken up, and eight persons arrested and lodged in jail here.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A recent raid of internal revenue officers in Oglethorpe County (Third District of Georgia) resulted in the seizure and destruction of ten illicit distilleries and 15,000 gallons of mash and beer. Twenty-one prisoners, including a United States Commissioner, were brought in, all charged with violating the internal revenue laws.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK

ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

THE ADDRESS OF EMORY A. STORRS, OF CHICAGO—AN APPEAL WHICH MOVED JURORS TO TEARS—JUDGE PORTER TO SPEAK TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Though the weather was inclement this morning, there was no diminution in the number of attendants at the Babcock trial. At 10 o'clock Storrs resumed the opening argument for the defendant, and spoke until 3 P. M. Judge Porter then arose to address the jury, but Judge Dillon being somewhat indisposed, the court adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Storrs, in the latter part of his speech, was exceedingly powerful, and the jurors were affected to tears. His denunciation of Joyce and McDonald and other members of the Ring was very bitter, and created quite a sensation among the spectators. Babcock said to-day that Joyce was the cause of all the trouble which has been brought upon him, and that it was a deliberate purpose on the part of Joyce to sacrifice him to accomplish his own selfish ends. Judge Porter will occupy the greater portion of to-morrow, and the District Attorney will not begin till Wednesday morning. The prospect is that it will be Thursday night before the case is given to the jury.

Immediately after the termination of the Babcock trial the motions for a new trial in the cases of William McKee and W. O. Avery will be considered by Judge Dillon. Judge Dillon's leniency to Avery in permitting him to go so long upon such a light bond is looked upon as certain evidence that Avery will get a new hearing. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Summers, one of the McKee jurors, upon a charge of perjury. McKee expects on this plea to get a new trial.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Emory A. Storrs, of Gen. Babcock's counsel, resumed his address to the jury this morning upon the opening of the court. He said:

"At the close of this discussion on Saturday afternoon I had finished, as I supposed, the dispatches between Joyce and Babcock relative to the successor of A. W. Ford. It seemed to me that I had demonstrated that Maguire's appointment was the result of the most honorable motive. From the highest principles of justice the President consulted the wishes of Ford's bondsmen, who were bound to the extent of thousands of dollars for the conduct of that officer. All this correspondence passed in October, 1873. From that time down to March, 1874, there was a period of dead silence between Gen. Babcock and Joyce and McDonald, I come now to the next dispatch in order of time from Joyce to Babcock in March, 1874:

Start for San Francisco to-morrow night; make 'D.' call off his scandal hounds that only blacken the memory of Ford and friends. Business.

Douglass himself tells you in his testimony that there was no direct suspicion against Joyce, but the revenue agents sent out here from time to time brought back such stories of excessive hospitality that the Commissioner felt the necessity of transferring him for the time being to another scene and sphere of usefulness. Joyce attempted to visit Washington when he received the order, but he was thwarted. Had Babcock then been a member of the conspiracy his offices would have been called in use to prevent the San Francisco trip, or at least to secure Joyce the desired visit to Washington. Gen. Babcock was not appealed to, and that is the best proof of his innocence and ignorance of any Ring at this time." Referring directly to the "scandal-hound" dispatch Mr. Storrs asked who was Ford, and in reply quoted the President's deposition, in which the latter refers to his life-long friendship with Ford, and says that for several years before Ford's death he was intrusted with the care of the President's interests here, and was the recipient of hundreds and thousands of dollars which he disbursed, and of which, so implicit was the confidence, that the President kept no account. Said Mr. Storrs: "The tooth of scandal may have bitten Ford through and through, but the President still maintained the same confidence in his old friend which existed in New-York State twenty-five years ago. It is absolutely delightful, in the vast desert of this case, in the great void of truth and honesty, to find a green spot like this. Knowing the relations between Ford and the President, Joyce sent his dispatch, 'Make D. call off his scandal-hounds, that only blacken the memory of poor Ford.' Is it any wonder that the private secretary of the President, receiving this dispatch, went to Douglass and inquired if any investigations were afloat touching Ford?" Mr. Storrs then read the letter of March 17 from Babcock to Joyce, in which he says Douglass informs him that no charges have been made concerning Ford or any other St. Louis official, and then tells Joyce he don't know why Douglass sends him to San Francisco, unless it is because of the confidence he feels in him. Mr. Storrs said: "Can that be the letter of one conspirator to another? 'I do not know the object of your visit to San Francisco?' Would that be possible if Babcock was a conspirator? Wouldn't he have known? Wouldn't Joyce have informed Gen. Babcock as soon as he was ordered to San Francisco, and have besought him to intervene and prevent the trip? Gentlemen, I think I can safely leave the scandal-hound dispatch in your hands. After this Joyce was in San Francisco several months. No words passed between Babcock and Joyce all that time. Did you ever hear of such uncommunicative conspirators? Here is a conspiracy from October, 1873, down to last May, and only one telegram from Babcock to Joyce and two answered ones from Joyce to Babcock, and those creditable to the latter." Mr. Storrs then passed to the dispatch of October, 1874, to Babcock—"Have you talked with D? Are these things right? Answer;" and said: "No attention was ever paid to this; it remained unanswered. Now, you must remember that McDonald, whom Joyce represented, was the Supervisor of this district; he was a Trustee officer; he had a right to make these inquiries; it was not only his right, but his duty to know of every act in connection with the revenue service which concerned his district. If it had been a distiller who sent the message it would have been different, but here was a high official who had a right to know. Suppose Joyce and McDonald were then engaged in a conspiracy, who knew it? Not the Commissioner of Internal Revenue even, into whose department ran all the streams of information which could show the conspiracy. How could Gen. Babcock know it? Rogers, the chief clerk in the Department, did not know it, and had not even a suspicion of Joyce and McDonald. Months after this, in the Spring of 1875, Rogers wrote confidentially to McDonald, asking him to find a place in Arkansas for a young man, and thereby oblige a member of the Cabinet. And still later, when Douglass was being mentioned for a Judgeship, Rogers wrote even more confidentially to McDonald, telling him of Douglass' prospective promotion, and of his own candidacy for the vacancy which would be thus created, and asking McDonald to do what he could. Even here in their own homes Joyce and McDonald were considered efficient officials, and the Ring had never been exposed. How then can you say that Gen. Babcock should have known of it? The place, where if at all it should have been known, was in the Internal Revenue Department, and yet the evidence shows that Babcock was never there to see Douglass but twice, and never there at all to see Rogers. Gen. Babcock had no means of knowing these frauds even if they had been known by the Commissioner, and in his department.

The next dispatch was that from McDonald in Washington to Joyce, telling him, 'Had long ride with President this afternoon. B. and H. here.' That dispatch was sent to be read, and if the truth were known, Joyce, immediately on receipt of that dispatch, went with it among the distillers telling them, 'See what Mac. has done. He goes to headquarters. He keeps posted on affairs. Brooks and Hoge are there, and we have nothing to fear.' Can any one doubt that that was the purpose of that telegram? The President had simply through courtesy taken McDonald into his carriage for a ride, and whisky matters formed no part of the conversation. Suppose McDonald had ridden with Babcock, and he had sent such a telegram, what a mountain of evidence would have been made of it by the prosecution! Babcock's mouth would have been closed. But as the circumstances stand, fortunately the President's mouth is wide open. Suppose Babcock had written to McDonald the letter which Rogers did, asking personal favors. They are far more inculpatory than anything Babcock has written, and if Rogers, pure and straightforward as he is, were by some misfortune on trial, the fabric of his reputation would vanish before the letters. Hoge had been corrupted long before, and right here the letters of Hoge to Bingham were in point." Mr. Storrs proceeded to refer to the list of letters, the first dating in March, 1874. He said this not only proved that Hoge the trusted agent of the Government, was corrupted at that time, but that was not the beginning of his corruption. The Government had been unable to prove where the leak of information about revenue affairs at Washington was, and therefore, because they could not find it they asked that Babcock be convicted as leaky, at a venture; but the defense had found it, and here it was. Hoge was the man, who, trusted as pure by the Government, had sold himself to infamy. The defendant might have been unable to defend himself against the willing perjuries of the Ring but for this

There was no perjury that would appal some of these men. Who could doubt that the unblinking and unwinking Fitzroy, if occasion required, would solemnly swear that the Mississippi River bed was dry? The speaker reviewed the letters until he came to the one giving information of the very raid the discovery of which had caused such a great degree of commotion. Could there, said he, be any doubt now where the leak was? There is no more honorable man than Mr. Brooks. Yet, suppose that he was on trial; that Hoge was brought as a witness against him; that Brooks' letter to Rogers, asking that the corrupt Hoge be associated with him in these raids, could he escape conviction? There is no man in the entire department who ever had any correspondence with the St. Louis district against whom a stronger case than this against Babcock could not have been made.

Mr. Storrs differed with Col. Broadhead as to the character of that letter of Brooks to Rogers. He held that it was very liable to misconstruction. McDonald prepared Babcock for construing it by declaring that he would not submit to having men of doubtful character sent into his district to work over his head. Babcock recognized this feeling as natural, showed the letter to the President, and feeling that McDonald had just cause for complaint, urged not that the raids be abandoned, but that responsible men be sent to make them, as responsible men were always chosen to make investigations in the Army. Was there anything wrong in this position of Babcock? Does not the proof as to Brashear, Hoge and others show that the system of sending irresponsible sneaks over the country was more injurious than no system at all? Was there anything criminal in Babcock's having that letter in his possession? Would it have been so publicly acknowledged as that Babcock should show the document to both the President and the Commissioner? Mr. Storrs finished the reading of the Hoge letters with a most eloquent denunciation of that treacherous scoundrel as the chief of the conspirators, the head devil, the keystone of this iniquitous arch. The moment Rogers found out that the famous plan for raiding this district was known to McDonald he abandoned it, and McDonald sent his exultant "Dead Dog" telegram, and Babcock discovered several days afterward that the plan was abandoned, and thinking he was telling some news, telegraphed McDonald. Never was a more worthless telegram sent, as it conveyed information that a thing had been abandoned, which abandonment occurred before he ever knew that it was contemplated. Mr. Storrs then took up the revocation of the order transferring Supervisors. Joyce sent to Babcock on Feb. 3, 1875, about noon, the dispatch which he signed "Syiph." "We have official information that the enemy weakens. Push things." Babcock received this dispatch at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The speaker was thus particular as to time because the prosecution had set the example. Babcock did not understand this dispatch, and did not answer it. The prosecution had argued that Babcock had understood this dispatch and had pushed things, but the trouble was at the time Babcock received that dispatch things had been pushed and the order had been revoked. The interview Babcock had with the commissioner relative to the revocation of this order was not had as a result of this telegram but was had a week before. Thus the prosecution was actually invoking a reversion of the reasons to sustain their case and asking the jury to believe that an act on the 29th of January was an effect of a cause—namely, a telegram—which did not exist until Feb. 3. The testimony of the President and Mr. Tutton shows that the latter called on the former at 1 o'clock on the day when Joyce sent that telegram, and that during that interview the President determined to revoke the order. Two hours after, Babcock received a telegram to push things, and the prosecution advances the theory that Babcock thereupon proceeded to use his influence to induce an act which had already been consummated. Counsel then referred to the opposition of the Supervisors all over the country to the order transferring them; the political influence which had been used to effect a revocation of the order; the visit of Supervisor Tutton to Commissioner Douglass, Secretary Bristow, and finally to the President. He then said: "Was it not something for Americans to be proud of that the Chief Executive officer of the Government could thus remain obstinate against political influence, but yield to the logic of a plain and practical citizen. Can anybody resist the force of Tutton's argument? Hardly. So the order was not only revoked, but the very plan suggested by Tutton was adopted, and the whole conspiracy was exposed, and the conspirators were brought to punishment. Babcock had no part whatever in procuring this revocation. All the evidence shows it, and the President's deposition places it beyond doubt. No power of rhetoric or argument could convince any honest-minded man that the order was not revoked by the President with the purest motives, yet for months that high officer has been subjected to the attacks and calumny of the press for his course. The facts show most clearly that the revocation was not a proceeding on the part of the President to thwart the aspirations and plans of the Secretary of the Treasury; for the Secretary had, before the President was spoken to, acknowledged and declared that the revocation would serve the best interests of the Government. There was no disagreement whatever, and yet the counsel for the prosecution charge the President with interfering with the Secretary in his plans. Satisfied that the same arguments that had convinced his own mind would convince the President, the Secretary sent Tutton to the President to lay the case before him and secure the revocation. No party bias can enable a man to see any spot or stain in the revocation of that order. The President, who remained silent down to the last moment, and who only spoke in obedience to the law whose majesty he recognises, now stands fully vindicated. There are no more flowers of rhetoric in his deposition than in Christ's Sermon on the Mount; but it goes right to the heart of every honest man. He intended no rebuke, yet what a rebuke it was. He was no volunteer witness, but was fortunately called by the exigencies of the case. Thus the President, the Secretary, the Commissioner, and this defendant stand vindicated before the country by the developments of Mr. Tutton's and the President's testimony. From the promulgation of this order on Jan. 26, till its revocation, not a single communication between McDonald, and Joyce, and Babcock has been shown. If Babcock was an ally why in the world did they not invoke his aid to do that which was so necessary to their safety. Not a word was said to Babcock till the very day of the revocation, when Joyce sent one of his windy telegrams telling Babcock to "push things," because Joyce, who was a born poet; who would gush even at the expense of ten cents a word; who would take advantage of the absence of any law which prevented him from making as big a fool of himself as providence permitted him to do—because he sent this windy, nonsensical dispatch, therefore Babcock conspired to defraud the Government of tax on high-wines.

But the grand event of the case was the advent of Abijah M. Everest upon the stand. Joyce, the man of stupendous cheek, the great correspondent, was here. He was in the habit of going among his distilling victims and boasting of his importance and great power with parties high in position at Washington, which would afford them immunity from detection and punishment. He displayed letters without showing signatures, telling them they came from important personages. His daily devotion to the god of lies was something admirable in its perseverance. Finally they began to suspect his professions, and he was driven to the necessity of securing some telegrams and letters to restore their faith. He had been getting constant information from Hoge, but the distillers were not satisfied. The "Syiph" telegram was then used with a hurrah, but finally even letters and telegrams failed, so he calls the faithful Abijah to him. In enacting a most miserable farce, he got Abijah to bring him two $500 bills. He made a great parade of them, and went through numerous motions, he put one bill in one letter, and then turned his back on Abijah and fumbled the other; he seals them up and delivers them to the trembling tool, with directions to place them in a street letter box, where they would be as safe as on the curbstone; he watches the tool while he places them in the box, and then, knowing the time at which the letter carriers usually passed on their rounds, he stopped one of them, secured the letters and went off chuckling "hunky dori." The speaker then proceeded to tell what manner of a man Everest was, and by what means he was an outlaw, was captured in the old Continent, and brought back here to be coerced by daily visions of the Penitentiary into swearing that he saw money put into two letters when he knew and protested it had been put in but one. Thus the great and powerful Government whose duty it was to protect its citizens, brought many thousands of miles a man whom it would not trust to handle a gallon of whisky in which it had an interest of but seventy cents, to swear away the liberty and character of a citizen such as the defendant had been proved. But, on cross-examination, this man could not stand to his falsehood. Eternal justice pleaded with him, and he could not repeat it. He left the stand, and the knell of the prosecution was then sounded, and it was covered over with a weight that will keep it down until it rots. Speaking of Magill, the witness for the defense, counsel said he believed every word of that man's story, although they had been charged with manufacturing it. His cross-examination, the most rigid during the trial, had failed to weaken his statement, and it stands to-day unshaken. The prosecution said they would impeach his testimony, but when the next day they saw in court his array of witnesses to sustain his character, some of them in high positions here, they made a lame excuse and abandoned the attempt.

Mr. Storrs here ended the review of the testimony and closed as follows: Never since I entered a court of justice have I felt such a tremendous responsibility as rests upon me to-day. But a few weeks ago I left the home of this defendant, I saw his weeping children gathered around him and the pure and devoted wife clinging to him. I think I see him again with his wife and children gathered about him welcoming him back, and kneeling in prayer to the great God who has returned him to them without spot or blemish upon his fair fame. Gentlemen, I leave the case in your hands, feeling aware that after due consideration of the testimony you will render a verdict that will enable the defendant to walk with upright head a free and independent man along the streets of the city for which he has done so much.

Judge Porter then rose to speak, but Judge Dillon said he was suffering with a severe cold, and would adjourn the court until to-morrow.

A WOMAN'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Last evening about 7 o'clock a young woman hurriedly approached Roundsman Burke, of the Twentieth Precinct, while he was standing at Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, and informed him that she had taken some poison, with the intention of committing suicide. She refused to give her name or any particulars as to her identity, except that she had arrived from Washington about six months ago. She was removed to the station, and from there to Bellevue Hospital, in an ambulance. The woman was subsequently identified as Mrs. Kate Van Cott, of No. 669 Ninth avenue. Her husband, who says she is insane, missing her early in the evening and fearing that she might do injury to herself, visited the Twenty-second Precinct Station and caused a general alarm to be sent out for her detention.

MICHAEL ANGELO.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Dr. Lord's lecture yesterday at Association Hall was on Michael Angelo, who was described as the representative of reviving art in Europe, and an illustrious example of those virtues which dignify intellectual prominence—an heroic man, isolated, abstracted and absorbed with those eternal ideas of beauty, grace, and majesty which he represented—at once poet, painter, sculptor, architect, and engineer, who both created and reproduced—the most marked and the most austerely virtuous man of his age. He first appears as a sculptor in a country devoted to art, and in an age when Italy won all her modern glories, to see which she is now chiefly visited—those matchless works which will probably never be surpassed. What railroads, telegraphs, and spindles are to us, what theology was to the men of the seventeenth century, what scholasticism was to the philosophers of the Middle Ages, what war was to the Romans and philosophy was to the Greeks the fine arts were to Italians in the sixteenth century, a fact too commonplace to enlarge upon, but which will be conceded by all who feel that no age is distinguished for everything, and that the human mind can rarely try more than one experiment at a time, and is not likely ever to repeat it with the same success and enthusiasm. It is doubtful whether a Grecian edifice will ever surpass the Parthenon in beauty of proportion, or any nude statute show grace of form more impressively than the "Apollo Belvedere," or any Gothic church rival the lofty expression of Cologne Cathedral, or any system of theology be built up with severer logic than the institutes of Calvin, or any painting surpass the ethereal beauty depicted in the faces of Raphael's "Madonnas," or any court witness such a brilliant assemblage of wits and beauties as met to render homage to Louis XIV. Such glories will not again shine as they once did. No more Roman triumphs, or Dodona oracles, or Olympian games, or Flavian amphitheatres, or "Fields of the Cloth of Gold"—only copies and imitations, without the earlier charms, but some new wonders, which now we cannot even conceive, which in turn will pass away for other fashions and novelties, until the circle of human experiments is completed.

Italy was glorious for art when Michael Angelo was born, 1474, when Lorenzo de Medici was in the height of power, and who, wishing to establish a school for sculpture, filled a garden with statues, and freely invited young scholars in art. Michael Angelo was an enthusiastic visitor to this garden, and sculptured the battle between Hercules and the Centaurs before he was eighteen. But his works as a sculptor were not numerous. His unfinished monument to Julius II. was his greatest work, in which, as in all his productions, grandeur and majesty were his greatest excellences. And that excellence he carried into painting, for which he is even now distinguished. He was taken from his chisel to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, on which he worked alone, and which he finished in twenty months, utterly absorbed in the work of creation. The boldness, the grandeur of the figures, and his fidelity to nature, and his disdain of appealing to perverted taste, have made those paintings the most marvelous probably ever produced, although he was inferior to Raphael in grace, beauty, and coloring. His picture of the "Last Judgment" confirmed his fame and placed him at the head of all painters for correctness of drawing and bold sublimity. His supremacy is in the mighty soaring of intellectual conceptions, representing power in repose and giving to the cyclopean forms which he called into being a charm of moral excellence which secures our sympathy. He especially delights in portraying the stern prophets of the ancient nations surrounded with the halo of celestial light, yet breathing compassion on those they denounce; august in dignity, yet melting with tenderness. His influence was exalted in an art which sometimes has been prostituted to please the lower tastes. But his influence was still greater as an architect. Painting and sculpture are the exclusive possessions of the rich, to ornament their houses and libraries, but architecture concerns all men. What boots it that a man pays $10,000 for a picture? It is something when a nation pays $5,000,000 for a public building, to be admired or criticised by thousands, and from generation to generation. A good picture is the admiration of a few. A magnificent edifice is the pride of a city or a nation. Few, comparatively, visit the galleries of Europe, but the great cathedrals are seen daily by millions. Whoever, then, adds to architectural wonders is a national benefactor. Now, Michael Angelo was the architect of St. Peter's, the largest church in the world, and the most wonderful, when the glories of the interior are considered, with its vast and innumerable monuments.

Dr. Lord then sketched the wonders of that famous temple, the crowning glory of the Popes, a marble history of their pride and pomp, with its solidity, strength, and grandeur. The great architect brings back to civilization the ideas of Roman majesty and Grecian grace—not a Gothic cathedral, but a revived temple of humanity, typical of the men who built the Pantheon and the Parthenon, and fitted them with ornaments drawn from the living world. He returned to the style which had been neglected one thousand years. In so doing he was a great benefactor, for Gothic architecture, marvelous as it is, is not the all-in-all of art. He retains not only what was valued in classical antiquity, but what has been indorsed by succeeding generations. He revives the Grecian, which, when applied to buildings for civil purposes, has great application to practical wants, in which the Gothic failed. And he not only builds St. Peter's, but many palaces and public buildings which are still admired. He brings forward a new type, since nothing more was to be learned from the mediæval. He applies architectural art to all purposes, and thus gives a new impulse to civilization.

Dr. Lord concluded by giving a picture of the man rather than his art—interesting from his grave experiences; a man who could not sport with jesters or laugh with buffoons; a man who has no time for frivolities. For seventeen years he worked on St. Peter's, and worked without pay—wonderful in his old age more than his youth; a man who could not grow old, since his strength was in his soul. "Excelsior" was his motto. He believed that no bodily decay was incompatible with intellectual improvement. His temper was stern, but benevolent. He was guilty of no immoralities, but was venerated for a great integrity and loyalty to his God, as if he believed in a God. His marbles may crumble away, but his spirit lives to animate all earnest workers. His ideas are immortal.

ASSAULT BY STRIKING CRISPINS.

Some weeks ago several members of the Crispins' Society employed by Henry E. Reddish & Co., shoe manufacturers at No. 35 Warren street, struck for an advance in rates, and the firm thereupon employed new hands in their places. The strikers determined to harass the non-society men in every possible way, and, in order to accomplish their object of driving them from the shop, waited each day in the vicinity for the appearance of the new hands. The latter being invariably protected by Police officers on their way to and from their daily labor, the designs of the malcontents were frustrated until one evening about two weeks ago, when they successfully attacked and administered a severe beating to a non-society workman named Van Loon, while the latter was on his way to his residence at No. 7 Hubert street. Van Loon, though suffering from the effects of the ill-treatment he had received, returned to his work, and from that time to last evening, was accompanied every day on his way home by Mr. Reddish. Yesterday afternoon they left the shop together about 5 o'clock, and had walked along Murray street to within a few yards of College place, when one of the strikers named Timothy Carroll, of No. 307 Mott street, knocked Mr. Reddish down, while another named James Landy, assaulted Van Loon. The latter drew a small revolver to defend himself, but it was wrested from his grasp by his assailant, who fired one shot without effect at the prostrate workman, and fled. Officer Webber, of the Tombs Court Squad, who was passing at the moment, followed Landy and succeeded in arresting him. Carroll was also arrested.

SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.

The man who was found Sunday morning in a dying condition with his head resting on a rail in the yard of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Hoboken, and who was supposed to have fallen from the trestle work, has been identified as John Masterson, a sailor, employed on the sloop Mary Jane, lying at the coal docks. There is some suspicion that he met with foul play, as his companions say that he was a strictly temperate man, and a medical examination disclosed a wound on his head which appears to have been made with some blunt instrument. He obtained leave of absence Saturday afternoon and was not seen again until he was found in the yard. He died at the Charity Hospital yesterday and the case was given into the hands of Coroner Gannon who will make a thorough investigation. There were some evidences of a struggle having taken place near the spot where Masterson was found, which fact strengthens the suspicion that his death may have been the result of foul play.

CENTENNIAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

Owing to the impossibility of securing a rifle-range at Philadelphia, for the purpose of contesting the Centennial rifle matches, the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association has decided to hold the tournament at Creedmoor, Long Island. The joint committee having in charge the final arrangement of the matches comprises the following gentlemen: National Rifle Association—Gen. J. B. Woodward, Col. G. W. Wingate, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Hon. N. P. Stanton, James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Kilburn Knox, Hon. D. W. Judd, Gen. E. L. Molineux. Amateur Rifle Club—E. H. Sanford, George Crouch, G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Robert Johnson, A. Alford, W. B. Farwell, Major H. S. Jewell, William B. Coughtry and Major Jos. Holland.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE POTENCY OF THE NORTH-WEST.

CHAOTIC CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS—EX-SPEAKER BLAINE'S STRENGTH AMONG WESTERN POLITICIANS—THE STRUGGLE IN WISCONSIN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1876.

If it were necessary to state the present political condition of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa in a single word, that word would be chaotic. What it will be to-morrow, next week, next month, what at Cincinnati on the 14th of June, I do not pretend to say, nor so far as I have been able to find, after diligent inquiry, does any one else. But to-day it can be stated as a fact beyond all dispute that it is—chaos. Everybody is privileged to guess what will happen, and everybody takes full advantage of the privilege. It may be nothing but guess work after all; it is very likely neither a pillar of fire by night, nor one of cloud by day, but it is nevertheless of some value as showing how the Republicans are floundering in doubt in this centennial year. It is also of worth in recalling the events of 1860, when, by the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in this city, the Republican Party lifted the nation out of the mire of disgrace, enfranchised a continent, and shot mankind in a decade through a hundred years of progress. Sixteen years ago, as now, it was as impossible to prophecy who would be the Republican nominee. There were Seward, Chase, Blair, Lincoln, Caleb B. Smith, as there are now Blaine, Conkling, Morton, Bristow, Hayes, Washburne, and others. In the interim the Republican Party has never been troubled as to its standard-bearer in a national contest. Twice Lincoln, twice Grant led and conquered. The first rests, as the martyr of national regeneration, under the stately monument at Springfield, and the latter on the 4th of March goes to that retirement for which he has so long labored, and which he so richly deserves at the hands of his country. The nation is, therefore, forced to find new men, and it is this task which has disturbed, and will disturb it until June next. Everybody seems to be sure that the choice of the Cincinnati Convention will be President of the United States, and it is therefore hardly needful that the action of the Democrats should be taken into the account. It being conceded that the North-west will have some potency at Cincinnati, I have been at some pains to get at the political situation as it is to-day in this region.

Taking first Illinois as the most powerful, little can be said of it which will not be denied somewhere and by somebody. When I came here I had heard nothing and knew nothing of the situation; since then I have heard so much that I am beginning to think that I know less than when I came. Naturally, my inquiries were first directed to the probable action of the State at the Cincinnati Convention. On one point only was there a general agreement, but that was an important one, for it led to the knowledge that Illinois will not make an effort to obtain a place on the national ticket. This does not mean that she will not present a candidate for President, but it does mean that she does not expect other States to vote for him, nor does she intend to persist in voting for him herself. I was surprised to find this to be the case, but that it is the case I had the concurrent testimony of all phases of Republican feeling. In Indiana the shibboleth is Morton before anybody; but here it is anybody to beat the Democrats.

Coming now to speak of particular candidates, it must be borne in mind that, as before intimated, the situation treated is that of to-day only, not that of to-morrow or next week, nor of next month. Speaking then of to-day only, reports from all parts of the State seem to indicate that if Illinois presents any candidate at all it will be John A. Logan. Most certainly it will not be Elihu B. Washburne, for every well-informed gentleman but one—and he a well-known partisan of the Minister—assured me that Washburne could not under any circumstances whatever get the united vote of his State; and they added the rather superfluous information to the average American politician that without such a vote he could not be considered a candidate. I confess I was surprised at these statements, as before coming here I had supposed Washburne to be sure of Illinois if he wanted it. In what I am saying on this point I am not giving my own opinion, for I have none, but those of gentlemen who should know what they are talking about. These gentlemen leave Washburne out of the account altogether, and say that if Logan wants the complimentary vote of the State he can have it. They frankly confess that they do not expect to nominate him, for they believe that the other States think that Illinois has had the Presidency long enough. This conclusion throws them outside the State, and here comes the chaos.

This is chiefly due to the fact that Illinois really has no candidate of her own, and that public opinion is greatly divided as to what candidates outside the State it is proper to support. On this point I conversed with several gentlemen whom I know, from the experience of former years, to be fully conversant with the political probabilities of the State, and in a general way they all, with one exception, led me up to the same conclusion. Nor were the witnesses tampered with, for no one of them knew what the others had said. The exception said that no gambler of ordinary prudence would wager a dollar on what Illinois will do at Cincinnati, and I suspect that in giving me this vague generality he was nearer the truth than any of the others. Nevertheless, their opinions are of value as showing the drift of political feeling in the State, even if they have no positive value. Therefore I proceed to give these opinions, and say that Mr. Blaine has to-day more strength in Illinois than any other candidate. Singular as it may seem in the East, his amnesty speech greatly strengthened him here, and his financial speech somewhat weakened him. The net result, however, is that he is stronger than he was when the present session of Congress opened. The secret of this is said to be that there is a dash about him—a combativeness—that suits the Western people. But it must be remembered that nobody claims that Mr. Blaine will have the entire Illinois delegation on any of the preliminary ballots; it is only said that, as matters stand to-day, he is believed to be the choice of a majority of the Republicans of the State. After Mr. Blaine, Gov. Hayes is said to be the most popular of the candidates. It is admitted that he has no positive merit as a nominee, but it is asserted that it is a negative which the Republicans want this year; if a great deal cannot be said in favor of Hayes as a Presidential candidate, nothing whatever can be said against him, either as a private citizen or as a public man. This it is declared is one element in his favor, and the other is that he is believed to be by many the rising sun, which is reasoned out in this way—that when Blaine, Conkling, and Morton, who are supposed to be now foremost in the race, drop so far behind as to be out of it, the friends of each will be more likely to concentrate on Hayes than any one else, because he is an outsider. I am forced to the conclusion, if gentlemen who should know all about it know anything at all, that Illinois is to-day oscillating between Blaine and Hayes, with a majority for the former, but a very respectable minority for the latter. Mr. Morton seems to have some strength in the southern part of the State, and if he should show unexpected strength in the convention, Illinois might wheel in line for him, but not otherwise. Mr. Conkling does not appear to have any following, and the opposition is stated to be based on the fact that he has so constantly opposed appropriations for the West. How true this may be I do not know, but I do know that I have yet to discover the Republican who does not prefer some one else to Mr. Conkling. But all are agreed on the point that Mr. Bristow has as little chance, but that whoever may be chosen at Cincinnati is sure of the electoral vote of Illinois by a majority ranging from 25,000 to 60,000, according to who may be the candidate. That the Republicans will do their best cannot be doubted, for in addition to the national issues they have a very important State election on hand. They must choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, the whole of the lower house of the Legislature, and half of the upper. As this Legislature must choose a Senator in place of Gen. Logan, whose term expires on March 4, 1877, and as a full set of Congressmen are to be elected here as in other States, it can easily be seen that the contest is one of vital importance. That the Republicans are aware of this is shown by the fact that in this city, where the party was for a long time at sixes and sevens, the work of reorganization has been already commenced, and has thus soon borne good fruit.

Very little can be said about Wisconsin, notwithstanding the Republican State Convention meets at Madison on Tuesday. There are no important State officers to be elected, and the contest will be chiefly on the President and Congressmen. A portion of the Legislature must, however, be chosen, and as the body will select a Senator for the seat of Mr. Howe, it is a matter of some consequence. What will be the result of the Senatorial struggle of course no one can tell at present. All Republicans believe the man will be one of their political faith, but there all unanimity ends. Some think Matt Carpenter has the best chance, and others that he has none at all. Some suggest that Mr. Howe is to be returned, and others that he is sure to be shelved. Others insist that it must be a new man, and the most that can be safely said in the matter is that public opinion is not only at sea, but is drifting aimlessly. Concerning the Presidential nomination there seems to be something more positive. Wisconsin has no candidate of her own, although on that first ballot at Cincinnati, which promises to be the most variegated in political history, she may compliment some one of her favorite sons. But the ticket meeting most favor is Blaine for President and Hayes for the second place. If Blaine drops out then the State, it is said, will go for Hayes. All this, however, is nothing better than the guess work of gentlemen who profess to know the sentiment, and will be even after the convention of Tuesday names the delegates to Cincinnati, which is about the only business of importance that body has to transact.

The Republican State Committee of Illinois meets in this city on Tuesday to call the State Convention, which will be held here or in Springfield in the latter part of April or early part of May.

The citizens of Chicago, almost without distinction of party, are endeavoring to get the Democratic National Convention here, basing their claim on the fact that they have more and better hotels than any other city, not even excepting New-York.

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION—DEFECTS IN THE SYSTEM OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

The fourth annual report of the Visiting Committee for Bellevue and other hospitals has been presented to the President of the State Charities Aid Association. The report is a recapitulation of preceding reports, and states that while some important reforms in hospital management have been effected during the year, particularly in respect to cleanliness, ventilation, and nursing, many defects and abuses remain, or are only temporarily remedied. The wards are said to be clean, and the officials attentive. The defects are credited to a poor system of administration and a low ideal of ends to be attained.

The report considers the hospitals separately, Bellevue coming first in order. The great fault at Bellevue is said to be a deficiency of supplies of all kinds. The breakfasts are poor, the special diet variable and insufficient, the stock of house linen and clothing inadequate, and there is at times an entire lack of soap. In the Winter months of 1875 the supply of food was especially scanty, and in December there was a scarcity of the very necessaries of life. Indeed, the committee states that such is always the case in December, owing to the fact that the appropriation must be made to last until the 1st of January, and that there will be no remedy until the present hand-to-mouth methods are abandoned. The breakfasts are pronounced lacking in nourishment. They consist generally of coffee and tea and bread, the drinks being very weak, and lacking sugar. The stock of surgical instruments is very poor, particularly in the line of fever thermometers, stethoscopes, stomach-pumps, and galvanic batteries. The hospital owns only two portable bath-tubs, and other furniture is in meagre stock. The physicians having no shelves in their offices, keep the record-books on the floors. The heating and ventilating apparatus has been improved during the year, but does not yet fulfill the proper conditions. The cellars beneath the wards are wholly unventilated, and are the source of damp, noisome atmospheres. The cells for noisy and lunatic patients are damp and cold and poorly furnished. In the opinion of the committee patients are seriously injured by confinement in them. The hospital nursing in the nine wards of the training school is highly commended; in general, however, the committee is compelled to severely criticise. The wards are in the hands of incompetent orderlies, and the number of nurses does not meet the requirements. The night service is particularly bad. The report speaks highly of the work of the Helping Hand Society among the "ten-days" women, helpers from Blackwell's Island who do the menial work. The women are instructed in cutting and making garments, which, when finished, belong to themselves. They are also subject to religious influences. Under the direction of the Helping Hand the women have made 1,975 garments during the year. There is need of cloths, flannels, Canton flannels, and calicoes for this work, and also of ladies to assist in the instruction. Mrs. E. Smith, of No. 203 East Forty-sixth street, is authorized to receive contributions. The order of the hospital is said to be perfectly satisfactory. The Warden is just and impartial and maintains good discipline.

The wants at the Charity Hospital are stated in the report to be even more pressing than at Bellevue. There is a scarcity of food, clothing, and linen, surgical instruments, and all manner of hospital appliances. There is not enough clothing and linen to insure cleanliness, and though an appeal to the authorities has generally produced temporary supplies, the report alleges that there is no system, no standard of decency. The committee admits that there is a deal of stealing, but asserts that all this could be remedied by keeping a competent matron or house-keeper. "And here," says the report, "your committee does not cast imputations on the present chief of the staff who has labored hard, but upon the wretched system arising from the practice of political appointments." The committee also alleges that the hospital is subject to over-crowding. For example, in Feb. 1875 there were in Ward No. 9, forty-one patients and thirty-four beds. In March 5, patients were put on two beds in Ward No. 5, and in Ward No. 8 there were fourteen more patients than beds; Ward No. 2 has usually from seven to nine more men than beds. This state of things is continued throughout the year. The ventilation is considered defective, although a new apparatus has been provided at a great expense. The trouble consists in taking the air from the cellar, which is always close and sometimes foul. The nurses of the Training School, established by the Commissioners of Charities, have almost entire charge of the hospital, and the committee speaks very highly of their work. It does not, however, pronounce the work perfect. It is in the lack of a trained female Superintendent and system that the committee considers the defect of the school at Charity Hospital. Such a system has been tried with marked success in Germany and England. The records of the lying-in wards for the past year is as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of births	254	253	507
Number of still-births	29	25	54
Number of deaths	22	21	43
Deaths of adults	--	--	9

The committee commends the arrangement for the cure of epileptic and paralytic women. The pavilion is clean and comfortable, and the fifty-seven patients have everything done for them that could be asked. On the contrary, the men suffering under similar diseases are said to be huddled into a pavilion so small that there is only room between the beds for a single wooden bench. The report says: "Your committee knows no sadder spectacle within the City limits than this helpless group of the City's poor," and alleges that the condition is altogether unnecessary and disgraceful. The Hospital for Incurables, consisting of two pavilions, is reported in good condition. The only need is for a good nurse in the women's ward to replace a semi-paralytic who is unable to efficiently discharge the duties of her office.

The Convalescent Hospital is reported with severe criticism. The fifty or sixty patients, many of them helpless and aged cripples, some of whom are unable to feed themselves, are not even decently clad. The corps of nurses is insufficient, and in cold weather it is impossible to keep the hospital warm. Most of the patients, in the opinion of the committee, should be in alms-houses and not in hospitals.

The general conclusion to which the committee comes is, that while the utmost parsimony is practiced in the kind and amount of material and provision supplied, the discipline is so lax that the responsibility is hard to locate. The supplies should be furnished according to fixed and published rules. The committee believes that "exacting a high standard of cleanliness and order from patients and employes alike would prove economical in the end, by checking waste and theft, and it would also infinitely raise the moral tone of the institutions, and tend to teach and reform their ignorant and often degraded inmates."

The report is signed by the committee—Mrs. Joseph Hobson, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. E. L. Youmans, Mrs. P. M. Clapp, Mrs. W. Farrar Smith, Miss Rosalie Butler, Miss Sands, Mr. Arthur Sedgwick, Col. H. G. Stebbins, Mr. James Roosevelt, Mr. Chandler Robbins, Col. S. B. Lawrence, Philip Schuyler.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 21.

SENATE.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of a resolution by that body declaring the 22d of February of the present year a legal holiday.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he did not object to its passage, but he desired to say that the time would come, if it had not already, when Congress should declare the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a legal holiday.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the concurrent resolution, and it was agreed to.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. Placed on the calendar.

AN ASSAY OFFICE IN OREGON.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, introduced a bill to establish an assay office at Portland, in the State of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. He said since he had held a seat in this body there had been a constant and reasonable demand upon him by the people of his section for the establishment of an assay office, in which the gold dust annually produced might be put into bars. There was four or five million dollars worth of gold dust annually produced there, much of it by Chinamen, and they frequently exported it to China. There were many mines in his section now being profitably worked, and at least 1,500 Chinese are employed in them. He believed at least $1,000,000 worth of gold dust was exported annually by these Chinese, which could be kept in the country if we had an assay office at Portland. He read a letter from Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, in favor of establishing an assay office at Portland.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR CERTAIN ALABAMA CLAIMANTS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the House bill to extend the time for claimants under section 2 of chapter 459, of the Laws of the Forty-third Congress, to prove their claims before the Court of Alabama Claims. Passed.

POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the citizens of Pike County, Penn., in favor of the restoration of the old rate of postage on third-class mail matter. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, submitted a report upon the Senate bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolutionary Army and of the widows and children of those who died in the service, which he asked to have printed and recommitted. So ordered.

MONEY INSTEAD OF THREE-SIXTY-FIVE BONDS.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely on the petition of William Ballantyne, Henry Dickson, and William King, asking to be paid for supplies furnished to the public schools in money, instead of three-sixty-five bonds, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the petition of James A. Briggs, attorney, &c., asking Congress to prohibit the sale of the Wabash and Erie Canal, between Terre Haute and the Ohio line, with a resolution, "That the Attorney General of the United States be and he is hereby requested to report to Congress whether any act of Congress is necessary to protect the property and interests of the United States in the Wabash and Erie Canal, from Terre Haute to the State of Ohio, and that he be requested in the meantime to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to have the sale of the said canal, which is advertised for the 24th inst., postponed."

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, said he did not object to the first part of the resolution, but the second part would only interfere with the sale of a portion of the canal, which had been ordered by a decree of court. He moved to strike out the latter portion of the resolution, in regard to having the sale postponed, and said he did not see how the Attorney General could interfere, unless by filing a bill making the United States a party litigant in the proceedings.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said this canal was an important public work, and Congress should not allow it to be closed, as might be the case if it should be sold.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said a grant had been made by the General Government to aid in the construction of this canal. If that portion in Indiana should be sold and closed the portion in Ohio would be rendered useless, and the Government had already expended a large sum upon it. He had been told that during the war the Government had saved $600,000 by having troops and munitions of war transported by way of that canal instead of by railroad. The United States had a direct interest in the canal, and no one who wished to see cheap transportation could favor its sale, or it being allowed to fall into disuse. More timber for ship building was carried along that canal to Lake Erie than by any other single route.

The motion of Mr. McDonald to strike out the latter part of the resolution was rejected, and the resolution was then agreed to.

UNJUST ASSESSMENTS ON BREWERS BY REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, presented a petition of the Brewers' Association of Milwaukee and the Brewers' Association of Chicago, asking for such legislation as will prevent unjust assessments on their products by Internal Revenue officers. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, called up the resolution, submitted by him a few days ago, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate such suggestions as may be deemed expedient for the public service, covering the period between May 19, 1869, and Oct. 1, 1872, to enable the Government to carry out the provisions of an act, constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, approved June 25, 1868.

Mr. HARVEY said the object of the resolution was to get before the Senate such information as to enable the Senate to see why that law had not been executed in certain instances.

Mr. SARGENT said if it was contemplated that the Secretary of War should send to the Senate a list of persons who have claims against the Government on account of this law, he was opposed to it, as it would open a fine field for claim agents.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the resolution was laid aside.

SALE OF TIMBER LANDS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the sale of timber lands in the States of California and Oregon, and in the Territories of the United States, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Sargent, that any person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of the act, in addition to the other requirements mentioned in the bill, shall declare that he has not made any agreement with any person or persons by which the title which he might acquire from the United States, or any right in said lands or the timber thereon, should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself. This was agreed to.

After discussion on two amendments, which were rejected, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, called up the Senate bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon United States Courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians. The amendments proposed by the Committee on the Judiciary, providing that any person found upon an Indian reservation contrary to law, and who shall refuse or neglect to remove therefrom upon the request of the Agent or Superintendent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding $500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, were agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON submitted an amendment providing that the second section should not be construed to prevent the cutting of timber or grass from any reservation, or the use of the stone thereon, for the Army or the agencies located on such reservation.

Pending discussion, at the request of Mr. KELLY, the bill was laid aside with the understanding that it should come up as the unfinished business on Wednesday.

RELIEF OF CRIPPLED UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on House bill making an appropriation to pay fourteen crippled and disabled Union soldiers employed in the House of Representatives, from the 6th day of December, 1875, to the 30th day of June, 1876. Passed.

THE INTEREST ON DISTRICT BONDS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the joint resolution to pay the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, made a report, which was read.

Mr. MORRILL said the only difference between the report and that submitted a few days ago was that the present one recited the several statutes giving authority to the Board of Audit, and repeated them all so as to make it certain that the law under which the board acted should be repealed; and again, the report now submitted provided that the Board of Audit should at the end of thirty days turn over to the District Commissioners all books and papers in their possession. The Board of Audit had no further power to audit claims and issue certificates therefor.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, hoped the report would be printed so that members might have an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. SHERMAN said he hoped the Senator would not insist upon having it printed. He felt an injustice was being done by allowing coupons on these bonds to go unpaid.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, opposed the report, and said the Senate should insist upon the amendments it put upon the joint resolution at first.

After further discussion Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 25.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, moved that the report of the committee be printed. Rejected by 27 to 28.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 29.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, said he believed many of these 3.65 bonds had been fraudulently issued. He believed the committee should have thrown out all certificates issued by the Board of Audit since Jan. 27.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 29.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said if the disposition was to filibuster, of course the committee would have to yield and let the report go over.

Mr. COCKRELL's motion to make the bill the special order for Wednesday was rejected by a vote of 23 yeas to 29 nays.

The report of the committee was then concurred in; yeas, 31; nays, 25.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, gave notice that with a view to examining the report he would, on Wednesday, move that the vote by which it was concurred in be reconsidered.

The Senate went into executive session, and, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned until Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met with Mr. Cox in the chair as Speaker pro tem.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. LORD, of New-York, offered a resolution directing the Attorney General to report by what authority, and for what purpose, he recently gave instructions to his subordinates in contravention of the long-established rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions. Adopted.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill to reorganize the Judiciary, and it was passed by yeas 143, nays 102.

THE MODE OF TRANSFERRING THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling for the correspondence between the Treasury Department and the Bank of England prior to the 31st of December, 1873, in relation to the transfer of the proceeds of United States bonds sold, or to be sold, in London. Also, for the correspondence between the State Department and the British Government in relation to the mode of transferring to this country the amount of the Geneva award. Adopted.

THE CONVICTION OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN ENGLAND.

Mr. FAULKNER, of West Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the facts and circumstances of the conviction in Great Britain of Edward O'Meagher Condon, a citizen of the United States, and whether the case is a proper one for the interposition of the Government, either in the form of a demand for his release or of an appeal to British clemency. Adopted.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, made a personal explanation in reference to an amendment moved by him to the Centennial Appropriation bill, when it was before the House, and which was engrafted on the bill, and replied to strictures upon him contained in the New-York *Herald* and the Philadelphia *Times* in relation thereto, (as to whether the appropriation was to be a first or a second lien.) He declared, in conclusion, that if it were the purpose of the Centennial Board, at the close of the exhibition, to convert the assets of the corporation into cash and then to return to the stockholders all the money they had subscribed before paying into the Treasury the amount appropriated by Congress the people had a right to know the fact at once. They would then brand the whole celebration as a huge scheme of private speculation and fraud. Could it be possible, he asked, that the first century's completion was to be celebrated under false pretenses, and that the second century was to be ushered in by legislative jobbery, corporate speculation, and public plunder? He desired to introduce a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the appropriation, and he wished that resolution referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, suggested (sarcastically) that Mr. Springer had made it so clear as to what the decision of the courts must be that the Judiciary Committee could give the House no further information.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, denied Mr. Springer's allegations expressly and distinctly. He was instructed that Mr. Springer, through his ignorance of the law, had given to the Centennial Board more than it asked from Congress. If it was a job as charged by Mr. Springer, it was a job of which he (Mr. Springer) was the workman. [Laughter.]

After some confusion arising from a fruitless effort on the part of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, to be recognized and to submit a motion, the House, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned until Wednesday, to-morrow (Washington's birthday anniversary) being a national holiday.

Mr. COX then announced that he had just received a telegram from Mr. Kerr to the effect that he was much better and would be in Washington to-morrow.

DISEASE ON SHIPBOARD.

CONDITION OF MANY OF THE SEAMEN IN THE MERCHANT MARINE—THE MEN WHO GO DOWN TO SEA IN SHIPS.

The Physician in Chief of the Seaman's Retreat Hospital, Dr. C. Henry King, has made his sixth annual report to the Board of Trustees of that institution. The number of vessels arriving at this port, which has decreased 1,309 during the year, has necessarily lessened the number of patients, but the class of diseases and injuries treated has not essentially varied from that of previous years. The statistics show the admission of 700 patients for treatment; these, added to 52 who were carried over from last year, make 752 persons who were cared for by this establishment during 1875. Dr. King, in concluding his report, says that three years ago attention was attracted almost simultaneously in this hospital and in the British Seaman's Hospital at Constantinople to the unseaworthy condition of merchant seamen, and the same conclusion arrived at as to the necessity for legislative interference in this direction, in the interests as well of commerce as of the sailor himself. The added experience of the past three years in this hospital only strengthens the conviction that not until an improved physical standard of the men themselves to whom are intrusted the care and safety of the ship is achieved, by some such measure as a compulsory medical inspection before shipping, will the efforts of Mr. Plimsoll and others to lessen the danger of those who go down to the sea in ships be complete. For, as has been justly observed, no vessel, however seaworthy in herself, can be counted as seaworthy in the proper acceptation of the term unless she is manned by a healthy and competent crew.

THIRD AVENUE AS A RAPID-TRANSIT ROUTE.

Mr. John E. Parsons resumed his argument yesterday before the Rapid Transit Commissioners. He contended that the Commissioners should take full cognizance of the objections of the property-owners along the line of Third avenue, who had protested against the project. The proposed road would be detrimental to their interests, and they should receive compensation for any damage that might be inflicted by its erection. The counsel then remarked that steam trains in various cities had destroyed business in the thoroughfares through which they passed. The Harlem Railroad had proposed to run their road from Fourteenth street, but public opinion had driven them up from one point to another to Forty-second street, and even then the City contributed $5,000,000 to lessen the evil from there up. The proposed road would not give rapid transit, nor would it be safe or permanent, because, sooner or later, it would be the scene of some terrible disaster. It might even possibly happen that the structure would not be able to resist the terrible winds which at times sweep over the Harlem flats and which might throw the cars off the tracks.

Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel next spoke. He said that while rapid transit was admitted on all sides to be a public necessity, the question for the commission to determine was, what route would afford the greatest accommodation to the greatest number, and that was exactly the line proposed. He believed the project was objected to by those who had previously opposed public improvements.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham subsequently spoke against the project. He said the road should be built on some route other than Third avenue—some route where the property was not so valuable, and where the damage to property would not be so great.

WESTERN SWEETNESS.

From the Chicago Journal.

"How much is my bill?" inquired a sad-eyed youth in a Chicago confectionery store the other day.

The proprietor looked over his books a minute and then replied:

"Sixteen dollars and fifteen cents."

As the young man drew forth his wallet to meet the account he sighed deeply and said, "I tell you this is tough!"

"How so?" asked the confectioner.

"Oh, she's gone back on me."

"Who?"

"Oh, she—the girl that eat all this candy," continued the unappy youth, "and I tell you it's hard to pay for so much sweetness after its gone and soured on a fellow."

The candy man acknowledged that it did seem kind of rough.

AN OLD MEDAL.

The Boston *Traveller* prints this statement, "One of the workmen found, this morning, under the Old Elm on the Common, a curious medal. It was of large size, of copper or bronze, and had a medallion head on one side, and on the other, figures of Justice with scales and sword, and of Religion with a cross, and a circular temple in the background, with a date that seems to be 1604 or MDCIIII. The person who found it said he had counted 220 rings in a section of the tree, indicating 220 years' growth, and sighteen rings from the centre was a flattened bullet, which had evidently been shot into the tree more than two centuries ago."

LAW REPORTS.

TRIBUTES TO DEAD JUDGES.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS OUT OF RESPECT TO THE LATE JUDGES HERRING AND SPAULDING—EULOGIES ON THE LIVES OF THE DECEASED.

The tributes to the memory of the late ex-Judge Elbert Herring and Judge Alexander Spaulding in the various courts yesterday were spontaneous and sincere. In the Marine Court, Part I., before Judge Goepp, Judge Gross made the motion to adjourn the court for the term out of respect to the memory of Judge Spaulding, which was seconded by Frederick A. Smyth, both of whom spoke of the deceased in appropriate terms. The motion was promptly granted and an entry of the same ordered on the minutes of the court. In Part III of the court, before Judge McAdam, the same action was taken, on motion of ex-Judge Joachimsen and William J. McGrath. A similar motion, also granted, was made by Samuel G. Courtney and Mr. Yard in the Chambers of the court. In Part II. of the Marine Court, before Judge Alker, the same action was taken after the disposition of one case which one of the counsel was not willing to have adjourned. All the court-rooms as well as the Clerks' offices of the court were draped in mourning. The Judges passed appropriate resolutions, and resolved to attend the funeral of Judge Spaulding in a body. Supreme Court, Part II., was adjourned by Judge Donohue until to-morrow out of respect to Judge Spaulding's memory. The motion was made by Assistant District Attorney William Herring. Judge Larremore adjourned Part III. of the court out of respect to the memory of ex-Judge Herring and Judge Spaulding. The motion here was made by William P. Richardson and seconded by Malcolm Campbell. Supreme Court, Chambers, was adjourned for the day by Judge Lawrence, for the same reason, on motion of John A. Foster. Judge Joseph F. Daly adjourned Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas of his own motion, and Judge Van Hoesen adjourned Part III. of the same court on motion of William Henry Arnoux and Samuel Hirsch. Part II. of the Superior Court was adjourned by Judge Curtis, on motion of Chauncey Shafer and John H. White, out of respect to the memory of both of the deceased. Judge Curtis, in granting the motion, said:

It certainly is an extraordinary coincidence that to-day intelligence should be brought to the public of the death, of the very first Judge, I believe, that was appointed in the Marine Court in this City, and of a gentleman of our profession who was so recently elected to that position. As regards Mr. Elbert Herring, whom I have known and esteemed for many years, the last link that binds the Bar of the present day with the Bar of the Colonial period has passed away. Mr. Herring was born in Stratford, Conn. His father, being a Whig in this City, at the outbreak of the Revolution, the year this island was occupied by the British forces, was compelled to pass through the American lines, and in consequence of that enforced removal of his parents, Mr. Elbert Herring was born in the State of Connecticut. Early in life he graduated at Princeton College, and in the first year of this century, when Gen. Hamilton was a leader at the Bar, when many of the old lawyers, who had been distinguished in the time of the Province of New-York yet remained at the Bar, before those important questions relative to the law of marine insurance, in which Gen. Hamilton in the early books of our reports figures so constantly as counsel, were decided, Mr. Herring was also a member of this Bar. He had known men like Peter Van Schaick, and many others, some of whom adhered to the crown and left the Province of New-York and the country during the revolution, and some of whom remained, taking the opposite side in that struggle. He had seen them all, and conversed with them all. He had a mind filled with stories and traditions, not only of the Attorney Generals of the Republic, but of the Attorney Generals of the Province and of the State of New-York. If all that he remembered, and all that he had seen and narrated, could be written down it would be one of the most interesting books of reminiscences that his brethren at the Bar to-day could read. All our histories of to-day are insignificant compared with the recollections of this gentleman, whose experience as a barrister extended back seventy-six years. It is almost unparalleled in the history of the Bar of any country, unless among some of those great leaders of the English Bar, whom we see reported as hearing causes after they have retired from practice, and sometimes deciding them at ages approximating that of Mr. Herring. I know of no instance at our own Bar that compares with it. I need say nothing in regard to the political career of Mr. Herring, marked as it was by his energy and consistency as a politician. Nor need I speak of the favor and approval with which Gen. Jackson looked upon him in his last years at the Bar, and who was pleased to have him at Washington at the head of one of the most important bureaus of the Federal Government. Nor need I speak of those declining years which were passed so cheerfully and so pleasantly by Mr. Herring, whose society was sought by the few that remained that knew him. It is strange, it is difficult to understand, that he, active and prominent at the Bar and in a judicial position seventy years ago, should be alive and be as it were almost forgotten by the Bar of to-day; for I don't believe that a score of the younger members of the Bar have ever conversed with or seen him.

Such is the contrast between his life and that of Judge Spaulding. Judge Spaulding, a man in the very prime of maturity, of strength, of intellect, and physical powers, without a moment's notice is taken away. I believe these gentlemen have discharged to the satisfaction of their clients, and of the public, the responsibilities both in their professional and their public relations which have been laid upon them, and that their memory presents an example of what is honorable, and upright and just, both as barristers and Judges. I appreciate the remarks that have fallen from the counsel who have spoken, and will adjourn the court until Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Surrogate's Court was adjourned by Surrogate Van Schaick on motion of ex-Judge Joachimsen and Adolph L. Sanger. The Fifty-seventh Street Police Court was also adjourned out of respect to Judge Spaulding's memory.

It was stated yesterday that James P. Sinnott would probably be appointed by Gov. Tilden to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Spaulding's death. Mr. Sinnott was formerly a law partner of the Governor.

SUIT AGAINST THE PAULIST FATHERS.

The suit of Richard H. Treacey against Isaac T. Hecker, Augustus F. Hewitt, Alfred Tower, George M. Searle, and others, individually, and as Trustees of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, was brought to trial before Judge Sedgwick in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday. The Church, it appears, owns thirty-three lots between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, and Ninth and Tenth avenues. The plaintiff brings the present action to reform a contract made with the defendants for the excavation of the rock on the ground adjoining the church edifice. He claims that after an invitation from the pulpit he made an offer, which was accepted, to make the excavations for the new church edifice at the rate of $1 50 per cubic foot for rock, the earth removed not to be charged for. By the terms of the contract he was to have finished the work on April 1, 1875, or to suffer a penalty of $50 per day for each day thereafter that the work remained unfinished. The contract makes no provision for partial payments at various stages in the progress of the work. The plaintiff states, however, that he was induced to sign the contract in that shape by Father Young, who had charge of the work of erecting the church, the latter having assured him, as he says, that they wanted the contract in that form so that they could assure the persons contributing toward the putting up of the church that the work was being proceeded with. Young, he claims, also assured him that he would have money in four payments at the different stages of the work. The defendants deny these statements, and Father Young, when put upon the stand as a witness yesterday, denied the statements as to the form and substance of the contract, &c., alleging that the day for the completion of the contract was fixed by the plaintiff himself. Moreover, on Aug. 21, 1875, they were obliged to take away the work from Treacey in an unfinished condition and give it out to another contractor, who charged $3,000 more. Again, he claimed that the plaintiff had so negligently used dynamite in the work of blasting the rock to be excavated that he shattered one of the walls of the present church edifice, causing a damage of $2,000 thereby. This, however, the plaintiff denied, and claimed that by reason of the wall not having been removed, as it should have been, he was put to greater labor and expense in the work of excavating. The case is still on.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

At the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, counsel for Thompson W. Decker, the ex-President of the Third Avenue Savings Bank said that he was not ready with his evidence for the defense, and asked that the consideration of the case be further postponed to a day to suit the convenience of the court. Judge Duffy said that a great many people were anxiously awaiting some decided action with regard to these cases, and he himself being equally desirous of getting through with them as soon as possible, he would set Mr. Decker's case down peremptorily for 3 o'clock on Wednesday, at the Tombs. The cases of Carman, Lyons, Morgan, and Bates will be taken up at the same court on Friday next. Warrants were then issued by the court against William A. Darling and Spencer K. Green, on the application of Benjamin A. McDonald, the expert accountant, on behalf of the depositors of the Third Avenue Bank and Henry C. Ahrens, a liquor dealer, residing at No. 387 Fourth avenue, who says that he was defrauded out of $500 by the accused while they were connected

with the Bank in 1871. Mr. Green was then its President, and Darling its Secretary, and it is alleged by McDonald that they also made a false statement to the Bank Superintendent of the financial condition of the bank during their term of office. The warrants were applied for under the statute of limitations of 1873. The accused will be arraigned to-day before Judge Duffy, at the Tombs.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN OLD STATUTE—INTERESTING DECISION BY JUDGE SANFORD IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Purssell against the New-York Life Insurance Company. The action was brought under an old and almost obsolete law, known as Chapter 240 of the Laws of 1842. The plaintiff was the tenant under a lease of the Park Theatre premises, leased by the defendants, and was dispossessed on Sept. 4, 1874, under summary proceedings before a Justice. The act of 1842 provided, however, that in cases like the present, where the unexpired term of the lease exceeded five years at the time of the issuing of the warrant of dispossession, the tenant still had the option and privilege, at any time within one year after his eviction, of paying or tendering to the lessors, their representatives or attorney, or to the officer who issued the warrant, all rent in arrear to the time of such payment or tender and all costs and charges incurred by the landlords; and in such case of having the premises restored to him without any new agreement and according to the terms of the original lease. It is not claimed or pretended that payment or tender was ever made by the plaintiff to the defendants or their attorney or the officer who issued the warrant. In April, 1875, however, the plaintiff began this action, in the nature of a suit in equity, alleging among other things, in his complaint, that on May 1, 1874, and thereafter, the premises had been occupied by sub-tenants of his, who had severally agreed to pay the rent therefor to him; that such rent, due from such sub-tenants, exceeded the amount of rent due from him to the defendants, with all costs and charges incurred by them; that on March 8, 1875, he demanded of defendants an account showing the rents collected by them and the amount due to them from himself; that such demand was not complied with; that he thereupon tendered to them an account showing that, upon crediting him with the rents payable by such sub-tenants, no rent due remained in arrears; that such account was received and retained by defendants without objection; that he is therefore entitled to possession, and has demanded that the premises be restored to him. The complaint concludes with a prayer for the restoration of the premises, for an accounting with respect to such rents, and for a money judgment for such sum as upon such accounting shall be found due and payable to him. Judge Sanford in rendering the opinion of the court says, among other things:

"The novel and ingenious theory upon which this action proceeds involves the proposition that when the Legislature, in clear and precise terms, singularly free from ambiguity or uncertainty, has prescribed conditions upon which an estate may vest, the Court of Equity, in the absence even of an attempt at compliance, and without so much as an offer to comply, at the suggestion of an excuse for the omission, may accept something else in lieu of the condition imposed—the commencement of a Chancery suit, for instance, of indefinite duration and doubtful result, as an equivalent substitute for an immediate money payment, and by the inherent authority of its own arbitrary decree, may declare the estate vested, thus overriding the manifest purpose and intent, as well as the literal requirements, of the statute. * * * It is possible that after the fulfillment of the statutory requirement and the establishment of plaintiff's rights by actual payment and acceptance of the rent in arrear an equity may arise which will entitle him to an accounting, but I am wholly unable to discover such equity in the allegations of the complaint in this cause or in the proofs adduced at the trial."

After an examination of the circumstances of the case and of other and similar cases, Judge Sanford adds, after alluding to the principle governing cases of breach of conditions precedent:

"But upon this principle, it is difficult to perceive what relief can be accorded to the plaintiff who has deliberately elected not to perform the condition upon whose performance alone his restoration to his former rights was made by statute to depend. He disclaims the obligation to perform, and insists upon a supposititious substitute for performance wholly unwarranted by the statute. His attitude is not that of a suppliant for the equitable interposition of the court to relieve from a forfeiture upon an offer of full compensation; but rather that of an injured suitor claiming as matter of right a judgment of the court enlarging and extending the operation of a remedial statute of whose liberal and beneficial provisions he has willfully refused to avail himself. I am not aware of any principle upon which such an exercise of equitable jurisdiction can be invoked or sustained. Judgment must be rendered in favor of the defendants, with costs."

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Matter of Canfield.—I will grant this application upon an order being submitted similar to that entered in the case of Kuster in the Court of Common Pleas.

Sisters vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.—If the resolution directing the sale of the stock was valid the bank is liable in this action. If invalid only the officers from whom the plaintiff received instructions is liable. It would therefore seem that the motion to make the Trustees parties defendant should be denied.

Bunker vs. Guardian National Life Insurance Company.—When the testimony is handed in I will settle the proposed case and amendments.

Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c.—I again call the attention of counsel to the fact that no papers have been presented on the part of the defendants, Mann vs. Willoughby. Order as settled.

Cowdin vs. Teale.—Motion to stay proceedings pending appeal denied.

Bower vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion for a rehearing of the motion for leave to amend the answer is denied, but as I think that the defendants should be allowed to review the order denying leave to amend, I will grant a stay on that order on payment of costs of motion, and on condition that the case be placed on the March General Term Calendar, and short notice be taken for that term.

Matter of Field.—I desire either to hear counsel orally or to have them file briefs.

Pierce vs. Thurston et al.—Granted.

Matter of Field.—I shall not make the orders asked for with my present understanding of the facts. Memorandum.

Grant vs. Jonas et al.—I shall direct interrogatories to be filed, and a reference to take the answers of the defendants, and to take and report such other evidence as either party may desire to produce in respect to the alleged contempt.

Fisher vs. Courtney.—I have concluded, after much hesitation, to allow the amendment which is asked for on these terms: The defendant must pay all the costs of the action and costs of this motion, and the case must, if the plaintiffs so desire, retain its place upon the calendar and be tried when called.

Poullain, &c., vs. Volkening.—Memorandum.

Oceanic Steam Navigation Company vs. Walsh.—Bond approved.

Matter of Bagioli.—Motion to vacate assessment granted, &c. Memorandum.

Matter of Benjamin.—The amount of the bond does not seem to be sufficient. The estate is worth $20,000. Bond proposed is $5,000. The bond should be in double the value of the real and personal estate of the lunatic, (2 Crary Special Proceedings, page 18.) If there are any special reasons why the amount of the bond should be reduced I will hear counsel.

Okelwell vs. Nichols.—Reference ordered to ascertain, &c. Parties will agree on a Referee. Memorandum.

Brooklyn Life Insurance Company vs. Pierce.—Motion denied, with costs. Memorandum.

Baylies vs. Baylies.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Jessurum vs. Kiluzle et al.—Plaintiff may discontinue on payment of costs for proceedings before and subsequent to notice of trial and costs of motion.

Memorandums.—Matter of Topping; matter of Burke; assessments vacated and set aside.

Weire vs. Tennin.—There should be a new undertaking. Memorandum.

Matter of Baylis.—Motion to vacate assessment granted. Memorandum.

Radzinsky vs. Friedman.—Has this application been made to another Justice?

Livingston vs. Grew.—Upon looking at the authorities submitted by the plaintiff, I am of the opinion that my first impression was erroneous, and that the answer is frivolous. As it seems to have been put in in good faith, and as the defendant's counsel insists that she has a defense, the defendant may have leave to answer on payment of costs of motion and costs before notice of trial, and upon stipulating to answer in five days and to accept short notice of trial.

Roberts vs. Repinski.—Motion denied, no costs. Memorandum.

Chamberlain vs. Elliott.—Motion is denied, but as the practice has been unsettled, without costs. Memorandum.

Goward vs. Lacy.—Memorandum.

Richards vs. Richards.—Memorandum.

By Judge Brady.

Granted.—St. Luke's Hospital vs. The Mayor, &c.; Lyddy vs. McVean.

Lyddy vs. McVean.—Granted, unless the proceedings have been stayed on appeal.

Crosby vs. Day.—Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Prouty vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.—The order is too broad and should be resettled. Order suspended until resettled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Lawrence.

Nash vs. The Mayor, &c.—I think that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment. Ordered accordingly. The findings may be settled at two days' notice. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Prince vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Company.—Application denied.

Struthers vs. Meyers; Chattinton vs. Mulford.—Motions denied.

Otto vs. Reynders.—Findings settled.

Cheesman vs. Post.—The matter involved is not so clearly in favor of plaintiff that the motion should be granted. Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

National Trust Company vs. Roberts.—Motion granted.

George C. Cook vs. Mary Cook.—Motion for alimony denied. Counsel fee of $50 allowed unless the defendant chooses to take a Referee as to his ability to pay this sum.

Orders Granted.—Schenck vs. Ferguson; Sheal vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; Offinger vs. De Wolf; Jessup vs. Carinque et al.; Starin vs. Kelly; Prime vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; Hawkinson vs. Krenkel.

By Judge Sanford.

Stout et al. vs. Reppenhagen et al.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff with costs. Opinion.

Adams, &c., vs. Gray et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Memorandum.

Pursell vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company et al.—Judgment for defendant with costs. Opinion.

COURT NOTES.

Motions on the calendar of yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, except those previously adjourned to other days, will stand adjourned until Thursday, the regular day for the hearing of motions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Peter Dwyer, aged fifty-five, of No. 118 Madison street, arrested by Mr. Anthony Comstock for selling obscene literature, pleaded guilty. He was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to three months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100.

The jury in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday, brought in a verdict of $750 in favor of Lewis Bohle, who brought suit against the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company to recover damages for the death of his son, who was killed by being run over by one of the cars of the road.

The motion for alimony *pendente lite* made by the defendant in the divorce suit of Joseph Walker against Mary Jane Walker was yesterday reargued before Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, Chambers. The same facts as have already appeared in THE TIMES were reiterated. The case was adjourned for further consideration until to-morrow.

Gideon L. Walker, a lawyer of this City, was recently committed for contempt of court by Judge Goepp in the Marine Court. A writ of habeas corpus in his case was yesterday asked for before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the ground of the want of jurisdiction on the part of Judge Goepp. Judge Lawrence granted the writ, returnable to-morrow.

The case of Robert Pallett against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to recover $20,000 damages for the alleged infringement of a relief-valve for steam fire engines, which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, for the last week, went to the jury yesterday morning. After being out about four hours, without agreeing upon a verdict, the jury was discharged and the case re-entered on the calendar.

A sealed verdict was brought in before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in the case of Roediger against Simmons and others. The action was brought to recover statutory penalties on lottery tickets and policy slips. Evidence relating to the latter was, however, ruled out. The original amount claimed was $22,840. The jury awarded $201 96 as damages against Zachariah E. Simmons, Chester Simmons, William L. Simmons, and Josiah H. Adams.

Bridget Callahan, of Glen Cove, Long Island, appeared before Judge Wandell, at the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and charged Thomas Allen, of No. 326 East One Hundred and Fifth street, and Joseph Carr, of No. 210 East One Hundred and Ninth street, with having robbed her. She stated that she met them on One Hundred and Ninth street, where Allen assaulted her, while Carr proceeded to rob her. Allen alleges that he had nothing to do with it. Justice Wandell committed each of them in default of $5,000 to answer.

On the night of Feb. 8 the apartments of Jacob Manning, No. 81 South Fifth avenue, were broken into by a burglar, whose only plunder consisted of two old waistcoats and two pairs of pantaloons, valued in all at $6. Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, subsequently arrested Andrew Doolan, of No. 444 East Twentieth street, who had the stolen property in his possession. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Doolan pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to seven years in the State Prison.

The case of James A. Rhodes against the Mutual Life Insurance Company was brought to trial before Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff sues to recover commissions on about ten million dollars of policies which he claims to have procured for the company. The latter defends on the ground that it had a written agreement on the subject with the plaintiff, which the latter did not adhere to. Sheppard Homans, the Actuary, was yesterday examined, and the case was then postponed until to-morrow.

In the matter of twelve suits of the United States against the firm of Garrett, Clarke & Co., who went into bankruptcy in December, 1870, brought to recover the amount of numerous warehouse bonds, Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court yesterday, ordered that the claims of the United States should be prosecuted to judgment without further delay, the defendants to answer the declarations within ten days. The assignee, John H. Platt, is ordered to retain all moneys in his possession belonging to this estate, and applicable to the payment of these claims until the further order of the court.

On Jan. 31 a dog fight, which was in progress at Karl's Park, Morrisania, was broken up by Capt. Hedden and the officers of the Thirty-third Precinct, who arrested the following participants in and spectators of the brutal sport: John Jay, John Rogge, Patrick Rourke, William Price, Lawrence Green, Peter Shad, Thomas Hughes, Henry William Harris, Casper Stark, Daniel Malone, George Feth, John Barrett, Sheffield George, Michael Feth, Philip Gerhardt, and Patrick Quinn, all of whom were held in bail. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the first-named eleven pleaded guilty and were remanded by Recorder Hackett for sentence until Thursday next.

VERDICT AGAINST THE MAYOR.

The suit of Stephen C. Barnum against the Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff sued as assignee of several merchants who had boxes of tin in the ship Sovereign of the Seas, which was hauled in at Pier No. 44, East River, in September, 1870. After the vessel was made fast, the stevedores began unloading her, and placed the goods taken out upon the pier. On arriving at the place next morning it was discovered that the pier had given way under the heavy load thus placed on it, and 630 boxes of tin had sunk in the river. A portion of this was recovered in a damaged condition. The suit was thereupon instituted to recover for the damage and the cost of recovery. One ground of defense was that the owners of the tin had encumbered the pier without permission. This was overruled by the court, however. A second ground was that they had negligently and carelessly overloaded the pier. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,180 22, being the whole amount claimed with interest.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were argued: No. 216, Henry B. Barnes, respondent, vs. Jacob H. Mott, impleaded, &c., appellant; argued by William F. Shephard, of counsel, for appellant, and by Addison Brown for respondent. No. 226, Davis vs. Griswold; passed. No. 231, Elizabeth F. Cogger, Guardian, &c., and others, respondents, vs. Mortimer Lansing, appellant; argued by A. J. Colvin, of counsel, for appellants, and by Samuel Hand for respondent. Adjourned.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Feb. 23: Nos. 232, 233, 215, 236, 237, 242, 185, and 219.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 21—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½@3⅝ ℔ cent., which is ½@⅜ ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 94 7-16 for money, and 94½ for the account. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅜. New-York Central, 105.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000. Consols, 94 7-16 for both money and the account.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105⅝. Paris advices quote Rentes 67f. 20c.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105½; 1867s, 109¼. Erie Railway Shares, 15½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 12,500 bales, of which 10,900 are American. Cotton to arrive quiet and steady. Sales of Middling Mobiles, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6¼d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 7-32d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6⅜d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 94s. ℔ tierce. Bacon, 53s. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 54s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6 7-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 3-16d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6¼d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive, weaker. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 9-32d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 11-32d. Sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅛d.

Evening—Common Resin, 4s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 21.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 101⅝.

LONDON, Feb. 21—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ℔ gallon. Tallow, 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

Evening—Common Resin, 5s.

ANTWERP, Feb. 21.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine Pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 19.—The Coffee market is very animated and prices are advancing. Good Firsts, 5,800@5,950 reis ℔ 10 kilogrammes. Exchange on London, 25⅞.

At Santos, Coffee is quiet and unchanged. The prices of superior are maintained at 5,500@5,650 reis.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Spanish Gold, 209½@210. Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 2½@3½ premium; short sight do., 4@4½ premium; on Paris, 2@2½ premium. Sugar dull.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 U. Pac. 1st. 105¾	100 Tol. & Wabash.c. 5⅛
5,000 do.....b3. 105⅞	100 North-west. Pf... 66¼
37,000 do.......105⅞	100 do......... 65¼
5 N. Y. C. & Hud...115½	400 North-western... 44¼
2400 Erie Railway.... 17	300 do......... 44⅛
3300 do.......b3. 17	300 do......... 44⅛
400 do.......c. 17	300 do......... 44⅜
400 Western Union.c. 73¼	800 do.......s3. 44¼
1000 do......... 73¼	100 do.......s3. 44⅛
4000 do......... 73⅜	300 do......... 44
1800 do......... 73⅛	200 Del. L. & W..b3.119½
1500 do......s3. 73⅜	200 do.......s3.119½
10 do......... 73⅜	50 St. L. & K. C..... 6¼
1300 do......... 73⅜	600 St. Paul......... 45
300 Pacific Mail..... 33⅜	400 do......... 44¾
50 do......... 33⅞	300 do......... 44⅝
200 do......... 33¾	500 do......... 44⅛
300 Rock Island......110⅝	600 do......... 44⅜
400 do.........110⅛	500 St. Paul Pref..... 79⅞
200 do.........110⅜	400 do......... 79¾
500 Lake Shore...... 66⅛	100 do......... 79½
1500 do......s3. 66	200 Ohio & Miss..... 22⅛
100 do.......c. 66	50 do......... 21⅞
100 do......... 66	200 do.......s4. 22
200 do......s5. 65⅞	100 do......... 22⅛
14 do......... 65¾	100 do.......b3. 22¼
100 do......b3. 66	100 do......b20. 22¼
50 do......... 66⅛	600 do......... 22¼
500 do......s3. 65⅞	200 do......... 22⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.123⅛	$50,000 do.........118⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65.......new.120	2,500 do.......12.118¼
	10,000 U. S. 5s,'81,R.119
20,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.........122½	10,000 U. S. 5s,'81,C.119
	50,000 do.......12.118⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., '67.....b. c.122¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., '68.........123¾
20,000 U. S. 5s,10-40, R.........b. c.118¼	10,000 do.......12.123⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 Mo.6s, L. bds.102½	5 U. S. Express..... 75½
1,000 do.........102⅝	5 do......b.c. 75½
8,800 Vir. 6s, C. ex. Mat. Cou....... 69¼	5 do......... 75
	100 Mich. Cen. R..b.c. 60½
1,000 Ala.8s,'88.b.c. 32	300 P. M. S. S. Co..b.c. 33¾
1,000 N.Y.S.7s,B.R..104¾	100 do.......b3. 33⅞
5,000 Tenn.6s, o.b.c. 45¾	100 do......... 33⅞
1,000 B. H. & E. 1st. 20½	100 do.......c. 33¾
5,000 C. B. & Q. C. 7s.........b.c.109	100 do.......b3. 33¾
	200 do......... 33⅝
5,000 C. B. & Q. 8s..115½	200 do......... 33½
2,000 N. J. Cen. C...110¼	200 do.......s3. 33⅜
4,000 L. & W. B. C... 98½	200 do......... 33½
10,000 M. & St.P.7s,G. 96¾	100 N.Y.C.& Hud..b.c.116
6,000 M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.......103	10 do.........115½
	100 do.........115¾
1,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div..... 98½	100 Erie Railway..b.c. 17¼
	500 do......... 17⅜
15,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 89	400 do.......b3. 17⅜
5,000 C. & N.Wst. C.103	300 do......... 17¼
13,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92¾	100 L.S.& M.S.R..b.c. 65⅞
5,000 do......... 92⅝	30 do......... 66⅛
4,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 83¼	100 do......... 66
5,000 North Mo. 1st. 92	10 do......... 65¾
1,000 do......... 92¼	100 do......... 66⅛
1,000 do......... 92⅜	100 do.......b3. 66
4,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.114	100 do.......s3. 65⅞
3,000 Cen. P. G. bds.108⅞	50 C. & P. G.....b.c. 93½
13,000 do.........108¾	200 do......... 93¼
5,000 C.P.1st,C. & O. Br......... 94⅝	1600 C. & N. W.....b.c. 44
	800 do......... 44⅛
15,000 Cen. P. L. G.... 99	500 do......... 44
15,000 U. P. 1st.......105⅞	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 65
100,000 do......b.c.105⅝	600 do......... 65⅛
1,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 97⅛	100 do......... 65⅜
7,000 do......... 97	200 do......... 65½
10,000 U.Pac.7s, L.G.103	150 Cen. R. of N.J.b.c.109¼
1,000 Pac.R.of M.1st. 88¼	100 do.......b3.109
35,000 do......... 88⅜	50 do.........109
1,000 Cl.& Pitts.4th.102½	50 do.........109¼
1,000 do.........102⅝	100 C.&R.I.....b.c.b3.110½
9,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 55½	112 Mor. & Es.....b.c.104¼
5,000 do......... 56⅝	200 Del.,L.&W.b.c.b3.120
2,000 I.B&W.1st,b.c. 35½	100 do......s60.119⅛
2,000 Tol.& Wab.2d. 62¼	300 C.,M.& St.P....b.c. 44¼
2,000 do......... 63	300 do......... 44⅛
10,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. L. Div....b3. 65	100 do......... 44¼
	700 do......... 44⅛
5,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 98¾	200 do......... 44½
2,000 C.S.1st,c.o.b.c. 69	200 do.......s3. 44⅜
1,000 H. R. 2d. S. F..113	400 do.......b3. 44⅜
3,000 C.&O. 1st,Con. 35⅛	700 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 79
67 Merchants' B'k..119	100 do......... 79⅛
200 Consol. Coal...... 48	200 do......... 79
100 Maryl'd. Coal Co. 18	100 do.......s3. 79⅜
300 Q. M. Co. b.c.b3. 18	100 do.......b3. 79½
75 Del.&H.Canal.b.c.122¼	100 do......... 79⅜
136 do.........122	100 Tol.W.& West.b.c. 5⅛
200 At.&Pac.Tel...b.c. 20¼	100 do......... 5⅛
700 West. Un. Tel.b.c.. 73⅜	100 do.......s3. 5⅛
15 do......... 73⅜	100 do.......b3. 5¼
100 do.......c. 73⅜	100 M., K. & Tex....b.c. 11
900 do......... 73½	100 do......... 11½
100 do.......c. 73⅜	100 do......... 11
200 do......... 73⅜	200 do......... 10¼
100 do.......b3. 73¾	100 do.......b3. 10¼
1200 do......... 73⅜	400 St. Louis, K. C. & N......b.c.b3. 6
600 do......... 73½	
1000 do......... 73⅜	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf......b.c.c. 31⅞
50 do......... 73¾	
400 do......... 73½	50 P., Ft. W. & C. G. S.......b.c. 90
10 W. F.Express.b.c. 88	
15 do......... 88½	39 N. J. Railroad.b.c.140¾
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 22⅛	5 do.........141
500 do......... 22¼	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$40,000 U. Pac. 1st..105¾	100 Erie Railway..... 17¼
5,000 Mo.K.&T.,S.F. 56	100 Rock Island......110¾
15 Bk. State of N.Y.105	100 Lake Shore.....c. 65⅞
100 Pacific Mail..... 33⅝	200 do.......s3. 65⅞
2000 Western Union. 73⅜	200 North-western.s3. 44
200 do.......b3. 73⅜	100 do......... 44
100 N. Y. C. & H....115½	5 Fort Wayne......102¼
100 do.........115¾	100 Ohio & Miss...... 22¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6sR..'81.123⅜	$5,000 U. S. 5s C.,'81.118⅞
20,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.122½	1,000 U. S. 6s Cy.b.c.127⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 D. Col. 3-65s. 74	50 U. S. Express.b.c. 75¼
5,000 Va. 6s Defer'd. 9	100 do......... 75½
3,000 Mo.6s,L.B.b.c.102¾	100 do......... 75⅜
4,000 do.........102⅞	100 N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c.116
10,000 N.J.C. 1st,con.111	700 Erie Railway..b.c. 17¼
2,000 M.&S.P. C.S.F. 88¾	200 do......... 17⅜
5,000 M. & S. P. 2d... 97½	100 Harlem.......b.c.143½
5,000 do......... 98	200 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 65⅞
14,000 M. & S.P. 7s G. 96¾	800 do......... 65¾
16,000 C.,C.&I.1st.109½	200 do......s10. 65⅝
5,000 do.........109⅝	100 Panama.......b.c.130½
1,000 Mor. & Es.con.108½	200 do.........130¼
3,000 M. & E. 7s'71.110	100 U. Pacific.b.c.s5. 68¾
1,000 Cle. & P.C.S.F.109¾	600 Chic.&N.W.b.c.s3. 43⅞
1,000 do.........110	400 do......... 43¾
9,000 C.,C.& I.C. 2d. 18	400 do.......s3. 43⅜
5,000 Gt. W. 1st '88. 89⅛	200 do......... 53⅝
10,000 T.&W.1st S.L.D. 65	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 65¼
5,000 T.P.& W.,W.D. 81½	200 do......... 65¼
5,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 98¾	50 C. R. of N.J...b.c.109
4,000 H.&S.J.8s C.b.c. 83¼	100 Chic. & R. I...b.c.110½
15 Bk. of Commerce.117	25 Mo., K. & T...b.c. 10
6 Del.&H. Canal...c.121	100 do......... 10
100 do.......b.c.121½	200 Ch.,M.&St.P.b.c. 44¼
100 Maryland Coal Co. 18	100 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c. 79⅜
200 C. Coal of Md.b.c. 47½	18 Del., L. & W.b.c.119¼
37 Spring M.Coal.b.c. 64¾	7 do.........120
300 W. U. Tel....b.c.b3. 73⅜	100 do.........119¾
500 do.......s3. 73½	100 O. & Miss.b.c.b3. 22¼
200 do......... 73½	200 do......... 22⅛
200 do......s10. 73⅜	25 O. & Miss. Pf.b.c. 49
100 do......... 73⅜	100 H. & St.J.Pf.b.c. 29
1400 do.......s3. 73⅜	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 5⅛
300 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c. 33⅜	100 St. Louis, K. C. & N. Pf.b.c.b60. 32
30 Adams Exp..b.c.109¾	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 Ark. 6s, F... 46	200 North-western..... 43⅝
5,000 D. of C.3.65s. 74	600 do.......s3. 43½
20,000 Un. Pac. 1st..105⅝	100 do......... 43¾
10 Metropolitan B'k.126	100 do.......s3. 43¾
500 Quicksilver Pref. 23½	100 do......... 43⅝
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 20¼	1700 Rock Island....110¼
40 do......... 20⅛	400 do.......b3.110¼
800 Western Un....s3. 73⅜	400 Toledo & Wab.... 5⅛
100 do.......c. 73⅜	200 St. Paul......... 44¼
500 do.......s5. 73⅜	100 St. Paul Pref..... 79⅜
1200 do......... 73⅜	300 do......... 79½
100 Pacific Mail..b3. 33⅝	100 do......... 79⅜
300 Erie Railway...... 17⅜	200 Del., Lack. & W..119¾
100 Lake Shore...... 65⅞	300 Ohio & Miss...... 22⅛
500 North-west. Pref. 65¼	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf... 31¾
80 N. Y., N. H. & H..151¼	100 do......... 31¼

MONDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was extremely dull and prices generally ruled lower. The transactions footed up 72,000 shares, of which 22,000 were in Western Union, 9,500 in North-western, 8,000 in St. Paul, 8,000 in Erie, 7,000 in Lake Shore, and 4,000 in Rock Island. Western Union fluctuated between 73¼ and 73¾, closing at 73⅜. North-western fell off to 43½ and St. Paul to 44⅛, with some recovery at the close. The extreme prices for Lake Shore were 66⅛ and 65¾, the latter being the closing quotation. Pacific Mail sold down to 33⅜ and closed at 33⅝. Erie rose to 17⅜. Express shares were dull and steady. Investment shares were firm.

To-morrow, Washington's Birthday, will be observed as a close holiday in commercial and financial circles.

The money market was extremely easy, and, as usual preceding a holiday, there was more than the usual pressure to lend on call. The early business was at 3@3½ ℔ cent., with exceptions at 4, but in the afternoon the offerings were excessively large and were made down to 2 ℔ cent. Discounts were unchanged. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $1,000,000.

The foreign advices reported Consols firmer and United States Bonds weak. The former closed at 94⅜@94½ for money, and at 94½ for the account, and the latter at 105¼@105⅝ for 1865s, (old,) 109¼@109⅜ for 1867s, 106 for 10-40s, and 106 for new 5s. Erie declined to 15⅜@15½ for the common, and to 30@31 for the preferred. The Bank of England lost £20,000 bullion withdrawn on balance to-day. The Sterling Exchange market was firmer and higher, rates having been advanced at an early hour, to $4 86½ for 60 days, and to $4 90½ for demand bills. Actual business was at $4 86@$4 90. The market presented no feature of importance other than the scant supply of commercial bills, which bids fair to lead to further shipments of coin during the week. This afternoon the engagement of $150,000 specie for Wednesday's steamer was reported. The advance in sterling was speedily followed by an increased demand for gold, which carried the price up from 113¾ to 114. All the afternoon business was at 113⅞@114, closing sales having been at the latter figure. On gold loans the rates were 3 to 4 ℔ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were in good demand at full prices. In railroad mortgages there was a firm feeling, and in some issues the transactions were large. Prices were well-sustained. State bonds were steady, on a moderate business.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1876.

Gold receipts	$683,074 06
Gold payments	687,080 18
Gold balance	47,193,800 06
Currency receipts	1,462,163 74
Currency payments	1,262,136 69
Currency balance	37,720,818 62
Customs	587,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 21.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	113¾	114
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118⅞	118⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	122½	122½
Bills on London	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 86
New-York Central	116	116
Rock Island	110¾	110
Pacific Mail	33¾	33⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45⅛	44¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	79⅞	79¼
Lake Shore	66	65¾
Chicago and North-western	44⅜	43¾
Chicago and North-western Pref	66½	65¼
Western Union	73⅝	73⅜
Union Pacific	69	68¾
Toledo and Wabash	5⅜	5⅛
Del., Lack. and Western	119	119¾
New-Jersey Central	109	109
Panama	131	131
Erie	17	17⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	22¼	22⅛
C., C. & I. C.	5¼	5⅛
Harlem	143½	143½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19¾	19¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	29½	29
Michigan Central	60½	60½
Illinois Central	100¼	100½
Missouri Pacific	12½	12½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116	115½	510
Harlem	143½	143½	100
Erie	17⅜	17	9,700
Lake Shore	66⅛	63¾	6,790
Wabash	5¼	5⅛	700
North-western	44⅜	43½	8,400
North-western Preferred	66¼	65	2,100
Rock Island	110¾	110¼	4,000
Del. and Hudson Canal	121½	121½	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45	44⅛	5,600
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	79⅞	79	3,800
Pittsburg	93¼	93¼	250
Del., Lack. and Western	120	119½	900
New-Jersey Central	109¼	109	250
Michigan Central	60½	60½	100
Morris and Essex	104¼	104¼	112
Union Pacific	68¾	68¾	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	5⅛	5⅛	100
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref	29	29	100
Ohio and Mississippi	22¼	22	2,850
Panama	130½	130¼	200
Western Union	73¾	73¼	22,465
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20¼	20¼	340
Pacific Mail	33⅞	33⅜	2,650
Quicksilver	18	18	200
Quicksilver Preferred	23½	23½	500
St. L., K. C. and N.	6	6	400
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref	31⅞	31¼	400
Kansas and Texas	11½	10¼	725
United States Express	75½	75⅜	250
Maryland Coal	18	18	200
Consolidated Coal	48	47½	400
Total sales			71,792

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	126¾	127¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123¼	123½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅝	123⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅞	120⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅞	120⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123⅝	123⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123⅝	123⅞
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	121¼	121½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118⅞	119
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅞	119

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $106,000 for interest and $908,000 for called bonds. The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$23,436,000
Gold balances	1,202,322
Currency balances	1,357,600

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$78,076,731
Currency balances	3,839,166
Gold exchanges	9,113,688
Gold balances	1,093,928

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 45	N. Y. C. B. L.......104¾
Connecticut 6s......106	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91...120
Illinois coup., 6s, '77.102½	N. C. 6s, F. A. '66... 10½
Illinois coup., 6s, '79.102½	N. C. 6s, S. T., Cl. 3. 2½
Illinois War Loan....102½	S. C. 6s............. 35¼
Louisiana 6s, n. bds. 44	S. C. 6s, A. & O.... 35¼
La. 6s, new Fl'g D'bt. 44⅛	S. C. 6s, F. A. '66.... 35¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 44⅛	S.C.6s,L.C.'89,J.&J.. 35¼
La. 6s, Levee bds... 44⅛	S.C.6s,L.C.'89,A.&O. 35⅛
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..102	S. C. 7s, '88......... 36¼
Michigan 6s, '83.....104	Tenn. 6s, old........ 45½
Michigan 7s, '90.....108	Tenn. 6s, N. B....... 44½
Mo. 6s, due in '76....101	Tenn. 6s, N. S....... 44
Mo. 6s, due in '77....101	Va. 6s, N. B., '66.... 38
Mo. 6s, due in '78....101	Va. 6s, N. B., '67.... 38
Mo. 6s, due in '79....101	Va. 6s, Con. B....... 75½
Mo. 6s, due in '80....101	Va. 6s, ex. m. Coup. 69¼
F'd'g bs., due '94-'95.103	Va. 6s, Con. 2d S..... 45½
L'gbs., due '81 to '91 inc.102⅜	Va. 6s, D. B.......... 9
N. Y. R. B'y. L'n.....104⅛	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st.....114	Buff. & Erie n. bds..105
Alb. & Susq. 2d.....108½	Buff. & State Line 7s.102½
Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 20⅛	Lake Shore Div.Bds.104¼
Bost., H.&Erie Guar. 20	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.105
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,G. 50	Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 99¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 32½	Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 98½
Ches.& O. 6s,ex Cou. 29	M. Cent. Con.7s,1902.103⅝
Chic. & Alton 1st....115½	N. Y. Central 6s,'83.104½
Chic. & Alton Inc....106½	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.104¼
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..108¾	N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. E.102
C.,R.I. & Pac.1st. 7s.109	N. Y. Cent. 6s. Sub..102
Cen. of N.J. 1st, Con.111¼	N. Y. Central 7s, '76.101
Cen. of N.J.1st,Conv.110¾	N.Y.C.&H. 1st coup.122¼
L. & W. B.Con.Guar. 98¼	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F.,'85.113
Am.Dock & Im. bds.104	Harlem 1st, 7s, C....118¼
M&St.P.1st7s,$GRD. 96½	North Missouri 1st... 92⅜
M&St.P.1st7s,£GRD. 95	Ohio & Miss. C. S. G. 98¾
M. & St. P.1st,I.& D. 88	Ohio & Miss. Consol. 98
M.&St.P.1st,H.& D. 89	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 78½
M. & St.P.1st,C.&M. 98¾	Ohio & M. 1st, Sp.D. 70
M. & St. P. Con.S.F. 88¾	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..108¾
Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 97	Cen. Pac. S. J. B'ch. 96¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F..106¼	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds... 98
C. & N. W. Int. bds.105	Union Pac. 1st bds..105¾
C. & N. W. Con. bds.103	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.102¾
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 95	Union Pac. S. F...... 97
Chic. & N. W. 1st...103¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 88⅜
C. & N. W. C. G. bds. 92⅝	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 71½
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s.... 96	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..114¾
Gal. & Chi. Ex.......105	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...108
Peninsula 1st Con...102⅝	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...103
Chicago & Mil. 1st..101	Cleve. & P. C. S. F...109½
Winona & St. P. 1st. 84½	Cleve. & P. 4th, S. F.102⅝
C.,C.C.& I. Con. bds. 98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 55⅝
Morris & Essex 1st.117	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.. 18
Morris & Essex 2d..107	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 98
Mor. & Es. bds, 1900.104¾	Alton & Terre H. 1st.105
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71....109	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 90
M. & E. 1st, Con, G'd.108	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 74
Erie 1st, Extended..106	B. & S. Ill. 1st, ... 8s. 92
Erie 3d, 7s, '83......104	Tol., P. & War, E. D. 85
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.....103	Tol., P.& War. W.D. 81
Long Dock bds......106	Tol., & W. 1st, Ex.. 88½
B., N. Y. & E. L.bds. 90	T. & W. 1st, St.L.div. 64
Han.&St.Jo.8s, Con. 83	Tol. & Wabash 2d... 63
Dub. & S. City 2d D.104½	Tol. & W. Cons. Con. 43½
C. Falls & Minn. 1st. 85	Han. & Naples 1st.. 35
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d..103½	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 88½
M.S.N.I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.108½	Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 63½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....106	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90... 53
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.105½	L., Bl'n & Miss 1st.. 70
C., P. & Ash. o. bds.103	Han. & Cent. M. 1st. 82½
C., P. & Ash. n. bds.104½	W.Un.bds.,1900, cou. 98⅝
Det., M. & Tol Bds.100½	W.Un. bds.,1900, reg. 98⅛

And the following for City bank shares:

Butchers' & Drov's.135	Gold Exchange.......116
Central National....100	Imp. & Traders......190¼
City...............300	Mercantile..........105
Commerce...........115	Merchants'..........119½
Continental........ 80½	Nassau..............103
First National.....200	Ninth National...... 80
Fulton.............152	Republic............ 85
Gallatin National..120	St. Nicholas........102
German American.. 97⅞	State of New-York..105

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103¼	
City 6s, new	108½	108⅝
United Companies of New-Jersey	141	141½
Pennsylvania Railroad	57⅝	57¾
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	51⅛	51⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	42¼	42⅜
Northern Central Railroad	38⅜	38¾
Lehigh Navigation	51	51⅛
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106½	106⅝

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Feb. 21.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 3,687 bales; gross, 3,693 bales; exports, to France, 4,807 bales; coastwise, 1,126 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 66,472 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 21.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 1,772 bales; gross, 2,108 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,823 bales; sales, 1,227 bales, of which 500 bales Saturday evening; stock, 70,243 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 21.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,538 bales; gross, 1,579 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,020 bales; coastwise, 1,247 bales; sales, 395 bales; stock, 64,765 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 12,119 bales; gross, 12,418 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,988 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 374,095 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—Cotton easier and quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10½c.; net receipts, 1,768 bales; exports, coastwise, 934 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 48,872 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	7	Hides, No	525
Beans, bbls	704	Hides, bundles	291
Beeswax, pkg	1	Hops, bales	174
B. E. Peas, bags	38	Leather, sides	23,838
B. W. Flour, bags	125	Moss, bales	10
Cotton, bales	3,947	Oil-cake, pkgs	4,959
Copper, bbls	77	Pork, pkgs	472
Cotton-seed, bags	242	Beef, pkgs	467
C. S. Cake, bags	100	Lard, tcs	1,913
Dried Fruit, pkgs	59	Cut-meats, pkgs	4,405
Eggs, bbls	2,868	Butter, pkgs	2,907
Flour, bbls	14,283	Cheese, pkgs	1,096
Wheat, bushels	29,300	Dressed Hogs, No	351
Corn, bushels	57,900	Pea-nuts, bags	209
Oats, bushels	31,664	Rice, pkgs	211
Barley, bushels	15,400	Resin, bbls	669
Malt, bushels	10,904	Spts. Turp., bbls	100
Peas, bushels	300	Starch, pkgs	1,450
Corn-meal, bbls	660	Skins, bales	16
Corn-meal, bags	1,080	Stearine, pkgs	50
Oat-meal, bbls	25	Tea, pkgs	597
Grass-seed, bags	519	Tallow, pkgs	191
Flax-seed, bags	4	Tobacco, hhds	601
Grease, pkgs	218	Tobacco, pkgs	1,081
Flax, bales	222	Whisky, bbls	1,101
Hemp, bales	10	Wool, bales	152

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported since our last of 1,500 bags by the Humboldt, 4,600 bags by the Balgay, 4,000 bags by the Virginia, and 725 bags by the Olbers on private terms. Stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, here, this evening, 213,346 bags....Other kinds quiet at former (nominal) figures. We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17c.@17¼c.; prime, 17¾c.@18c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@18¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Java invoices, 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Macassar, 19c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather more demand for early delivery but at lower prices....Ordinary quoted at 9 3-16c.; Low Middlings at 11 15-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12 15-16c. ℔ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,555 bales, (of which 846 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 430 bales to shippers, 718 bales to spinners, and 407 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, a fairly active business was reported at easier prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 26,400 bales, (of which 3,000 bales were on Saturday evening, and 23,400 bales to-day,) with 2,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 19-32c.; March, 12 21-32c.@12 11-16c.; April, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; May, 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; June, 13 15-32c.@13½c.; July, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; August, 13 27-32c.@13⅞c., showing a decline of 3-32c.@5-32c. ℔ lb., closing quiet....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,947 bales, and at the shipping ports were 27,327 bales, against 27,097 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 39,053 bales, against 42,916 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,330,380 bales, against 2,854,538 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 22,689 bales; to the Continent, 4,582 bales; stock in New-York, 160,145 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 848,603 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Low Middling	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Strict Low Mid	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling	12¾	12⅞	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½
Strict Good Mid	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Middling Fair	14	14⅛	14¼	14¼
Fair	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord	10 7-16	Middling	11 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds of State and Western Flour, prices of which have been generally quoted a shade easier, under comparatively liberal offerings. Shipping Extras, suited to the English market, have been in demand, but the bids have been ruling 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. under asking rates, thus retarding negotiations. Trade and family Extras have been selling mostly in small job lots at drooping figures. City Mill Extras have been quoted a trifle lower, with rather more call for supplies for the West Indies. No. 2 and Superfine quiet at quoted rates. Unsound Flour generally dull; only the better qualities wanted, and these held rather above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,450 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 60@$6 20; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, mainly at $4 45@$4 60; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 20, chiefly within the range of $5@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 20@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 15; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 20 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, straight, $5@$7 10, chiefly at $6 10@$6 60, and patent at $7 10@$9 50, mostly at $7 65@$8 50; Western trade, and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 40@$7; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 45@$7; Western White do., Extras, $5 60@$8 50; St Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 50, with Fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 65@$7, ℔ bbl. Included in the sales have been 6,250 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Western and City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in generally limited request, and quoted a shade cheaper in most instances. Some export demand noted, mostly for very choice extras. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 65 for inferior to very choice Superfine; $4 80@$6 25 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 30@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in less request and quoted weaker in price....We quote at from $4@$5 for poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 325 bbls., in lots, mostly at $4 75@$4 90 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in limited demand, especially for shipment; prices quoted as favoring buyers. We quote at from $2 70@$3 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 25 for White do.; $2 90@$3 25 for New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 50 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 600 bbls., of which were 150 bbls. Brandywine at $3 50 ℔ bbl....Corn-meal, in bags, has been inactive, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 10@$1 50 for poor to choice ℔ 100 lb....Buck-wheat Flour has been slow of sale, within the range of $1 85@$2 25 for State and Pennsylvania, poor to very choice, ℔ 100 lb., the latter an extreme....Oat-meal has been in light demand within the nominal range of $5 75@$6 75 for domestic, and $6 50@$7 50 for Canada ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been more active but unsettled. Spring Wheat has been more freely dealt in, mainly for shipment, with prime to choice Nos. 1 and 2 quoted firm and not offered with much urgency, while the poorer qualities were in comparatively liberal supply and quoted easier—in instances, 1c.@2c. a bushel lower and irregular. Winter Wheat has attracted more attention, partly for shipment, but at somewhat weaker prices; sales have been reported since our last, of 210,000 bushels at $1 23 for prime old No. 2 North-west Spring, in store, (of which equal to 80,000 bushels were represented as having been disposed of for export, though without positive confirmation;) $1 16 for No. 2 and No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (with $1 23 reported bid for prime No. 2 do., in store, and $1 24 for do., afloat; and $1 32½ bid and $1 34 asked for prime No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store;) $1 08@$1 12 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, the inside price for common, afloat; $1 05@$1 08 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 23@$1 27 for fair to very good Red Western, and $1 44 for Amber Pennsylvania. The sales of 24,000 bushels prime Canada Spring, in bond, for export, mentioned in our last, on private terms, was not made [at $1.33, as quoted on 'Change to-day, but at $1 33½ ℔ bushel. Rumors of extensive shipments of No. 1 Spring, on through freight account, from the West, and of considerable transfers of No. 1 do., here, from Western to local hands, were circulated, but not traced to any reliable source....Corn has been offered with reserve and quoted higher, closing firmly at the improvement, with a good inquiry noted, mainly, on home trade account, though in part for export....Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels, for early delivery, at 64c.@64½c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, closing at 64½c. for fresh receipts; 63c.@65c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, the latter rate for dry; 59c.@60c., closing at 60c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 64c.@64½c. for new Yellow Western; 62c.@65c. for new Yellow Southern, chiefly at 64½c.@65c. for very good to prime; 65c.@66c., in part, for White Southern, and 64c. for Low Mixed and Yellow Western, New-York inspection....And for forward delivery, a moderate demand has been noted at firmer rates....New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, seller's option, quoted at 64c.@64¼c., and March options quoted at 63¾c.@64c....Sales reported of 10,000 bushels, February, seller's option, at 64c.; 5,000 bushels do., buyer's option, a 64¾c. ℔ bushel....Rye has been very dull, with State, good to choice, quoted at 88c.@91c.; Canada, in bond, 88c.@90c., and Western, 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel....Barley has been in very moderate demand and quoted rather easier and irregular in price, with sales reported since our last of 19,000 bushels Canada West, part at $1 17 for No. 2 Bay, and 4,500 bushels two-rowed State at about 75c. ℔ bushel....Barley Malt has been difficult to market, and has been quoted unsettled, within the nominal range of $1 12½@$1 45 for very poor to very choice Canada, cash and time; $1 10@$1 25 for four-rowed State, cash and time, and 85c.@$1 07½ for two-rowed do., do....Canada Peas have been inactive and nominal, with prime, in bond, quoted at 98c.@$1 ℔ bushel....Buckwheat has been in rather more demand, with prime State quoted at 61c. ℔ bushel, at which price a car-load was sold to arrive....Oats have been in moderate request at about previous quotations, with sales reported, since our last, of 29,000 bushels at 47¾c. for old No. 2 Chicago, (12,000 bushels,) in store; 47¾c. for No. 2 New-York; 46c.@46½c. for No. 3 New-York; 49c.@51c. for White Western and State, car lots; and 46c.@48½c. for Mixed do. and do....Feed has been quite moderately sought after within the range of $16 50@$21 as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $17@$19....A pretty fair inquiry has been noted for Bale Hay, for shipment, partly for Cuba and partly for Southern coastwise markets, with a very moderate call for local trade purposes, with shipping qualities quoted weak within the range of 70c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lb. Clover, 65c.@75c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw continues inactive within the range of 75c.@$1 15; Oat, 70c.@80c. ℔ 100 lb....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 4,939,016 bushels Wheat, 444,594 bushels Corn, 90,750 bushels Rye, 493,651 bushels Barley, 357,864 bushels Malt, 806,940 bushels Oats, and 5,681 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 7,138,496 bushels, as against 7,481,171 bushels last Monday, and 6,370,649 bushels Feb. 22, 1875.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1876. Feb. 21. Bushels.	1876. Feb. 14. Bushels.	1875. Feb. 22. Bushels.
Wheat	4,939,016	5,157,463	3,178,228
Corn	444,594	503,812	1,800,402
Oats	806,940	855,618	881,289
Barley	493,651	477,776	272,300
Rye	90,750	89,857	48,099
Peas	5,681	3,396	1,496
Malt	357,864	363,299	133,837
Grand total	7,138,496	7,481,171	6,370,649

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Trade has been slow; prices quoted lower; 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth sold on private terms; quoted at 12½c.@12¾c.

HEMP—Rather more inquiry has been noted for supplies at about former prices. Sales, 1,000 bales Manila Hemp, per Senator, taken at 7 11-16c., gold, and 100 bales Jute Butts at 3½c., currency.

HIDES—In moderate request at unchanged prices. Sales, 2,000 Texas, 300 Wet-salted do., and 2,500 Mexican on private terms.

HONEY—Has been slow of sale yet quoted steady, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 72½c.@75c. and Cuba at 80c., gold, ℔ gallon.

METALS—Generally quiet, at essentially unchanged quotations. Ingot Copper held at 23c....Of Pig Iron, 500 tons No. 1 American sold at $22, and 200 tons Eglinton and Coltness on private terms, (out of 500 tons recently received.)

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply of milk from now until April is 4c. ℔ quart. The supply at present is ample, and sales were made to-day on the depot platforms at the rate of $1 50@$2 20 ℔ 40-quart can.

MOLASSES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for New-Orleans at about late quotations, within the range of 45c.@60c. for fair to choice, and 61c.@62c. for fancy. Sales reported of 130 bbls., in lots, within our range, chiefly at 52c.@60c. for prime to choice....New crop Cuba has been in more demand for refining purposes at steady prices....New crop Cuba Muscovado quoted at 32c. for 50 test, at which price sales were made of 479 hhds. and 42 tcs. new crop Matanzas, and 471 hhds. and 43 tcs. new crop Cardenas. And of Cienfuegos, new crop, 145 hhds. and 16 tcs. sold on private terms. Small lots of old crop have been sold in a jobbing way, including English Islands at 38c.@50c., and of Porto Rico at 42c.@45c. ℔ gallon....Syrups have been in light request, within the range of 37c.@58c. for Sugar; 35c.@40c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses continues very dull, within the range of 22c.@25c. for hhds. and bbls.

NAILS—Have been in light request on the basis of $2 85@$3 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet but quoted steady within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Strained to good Strained; $1 75@$2 10 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 62½ for No. 1; $4 50@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℔ 280 lb. Sales 100 bbls. Strained at $1 65 ℔ 280 lb....Tar has been inactive at $2 12@$2 25 ℔ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less request but held with confidence, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 36½c.@37c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 175 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held more firmly, quoted, for early delivery, at 8c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order, but has been inactive....Refined has been quite moderately sought after; quoted, for early delivery, at the close 13¾c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13½c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 13½c. Sales, 3,000 bbls. at 13½c.

PROVISIONS—Under less favorable Western advices, Mess Pork has been quoted much lower, on a slow movement for early delivery....Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, in lots for shipment, within the range of $22 50@$22 60 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $21; Extra Prime, new, $17 50 ℔ bbl., without transactions....And for forward delivery a very moderate inquiry has been noted at reduced figures....Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close at about $22 25@$22 30; March, $22 30@22 35; April, 22 35@$22 45; May, $22 40@$22 50; June, $22 60@$22 70 ℔ bbl....Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., February, at $22 25; 750 bbls. March, at $22 25@$22 30....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with City quoted at 10⅝c.@11c. for heavy to light, ℔ lb....Western Hogs at 10½c.@10⅝c....Cut-meats have been fairly active at very full prices. Sales of 50,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12¼c.@13¼c. for 15 and 12 lb. averages; 10 bxs. Rib Bellies on private terms, and sundry small lots of City Bulk stock, here, on the basis of our quotations....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 9¾c.@10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c.; Smoked Hams, 15¼c.@15½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 9⅛c. for prompt delivery....Bacon has been quoted strong, with fair demand noted....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12⅜c.@12½c.; Western Long Clear, 12c.@12⅛c.; do. Short Clear, 12¾c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12½c. Sales, 450 bxs. City Long Clear at 12⅜c.@12½c., and 40 bxs. Western Long Clear at 12c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅜c.; Short Clear at 12c.; Short Rib at 11¾c.@11⅞c....And for Chicago delivery, 1,400 bxs. Long and Short Clear, at 11 13-16c. ℔ lb....Western Steam Lard has been in less demand at lower prices, closing, however, more firmly....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 350 tcs. prime at $13 31¼, closing at $13 31¼; 350 tcs. choice do., for shipment, at $13 35; 156 tcs. off grade at $13 20@$13 25. And for forward delivery a moderately active movement has been reported....Western Steam, February options, closed at $13 30@$13 35; March, $13 32½@$13 35; April, $13 47½; May, $13 55@$13 62½; June, $13 67½@$13 72½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,000 tcs., March, at $13 30; 3,000 tcs., April, $13 42½@13 47½; 250 tcs., June, at $13 65....A light call for City Steam and Kettle Lard, with sales reported of only 60 tcs. at 13¼c., and small lots of No. 1 at 12¾c.@13c....Refined Lard has been in fair request; quoted for the Continent, at the close, as 13½c., and for the West Indies at 12¾c.@13c. Sales have been reported of 100 tcs. for Havana, at 13c.; 250 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms; and 250 racks for the English market at 13¾c. ℔ lb....Beef has been in less demand, but quoted steady. We quote Barrel Beef at from $11 50@$12 50 for Extra and $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Extra Packet, ℔ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $32@$32 50; Philadelphia do., $30; sales, 125 tcs....Beef Hams have been quiet at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $23 50@$24 for good do....Butter and Cheese remain essentially as last quoted....Fresh Eggs have been in demand and quoted higher; ranging from 17c.@21c. for fair to very fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 17½c.@19c. ℔ dozen....Tallow has been more active at very firm prices, with sales of 231,000 lb. fair to choice prime, at 9c.@9⅜c.; chiefly prime to choice at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ℔ lb....Stearine scarce and dull, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 12¾c.@14c.; choice City at 14c....Sales, 48 tcs., off grade, at 13½c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately sought after, and prime to choice quoted firm....Prime State Clover quoted here at 13¾c.; choice do., 14c.; prime Western do. at 13¾c.; Canada, 13¼c. for prime ℔ lb. Sales reported of 300 bags State at our quotations....Timothy has been very dull; quoted at $2 50 for car lots ℔ bushel....Rough Flax has been scarce and nominal; quoted $1 65 for prime ℔ bushel....Hemp-seed in light request; quoted at from $1 80@$1 85, currency, ℔ bushel....Canary-seed has been moderately inquired for within the range of $7 50@$8 25....Rape-seed in demand; quoted at $2 85@$3 25 ℔ bushel....Calcutta Linseed has been quite dull since our last; quoted at $1 85@$1 87½, gold, ℔ 56 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been rather more sought after for refining purposes at steady prices. Sales have been made to-day of 1,375 hhds. and 1,632 bags, including 900 hhds. new crop Refining Cuba at 7½c.@7 9-16c. 475 hhds. very common do. at 7⅛c.; 1,138 bags Bahia at 7c., and 500 bags new crop Centrifugal at 8½c. And, on Saturday evening, 963 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@9c.; 70 bxs. do. at 9c.; 234 bxs. do. at 8 9-16c.; 199 hhds. new crop Refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7½c., and 200 hhds. Melado at 5¾c. ℔ lb. We quote fair Refining Cuba (new crop) at 7½c.; good do. at 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed-stock at 8c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@9c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7¼c.; Melado, 4½c.@5⅞c....Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Cut Loaf at 11c.; A's at 9¼c.@9¾c., and Yellow at 8c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Dull; quotations as before. Sales, 600 half-chests Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been rather quiet since our last, but quoted steady as to values; export movement limited. Sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@17c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, sundry lots, 7c.@25c.; 18 cases 1873 crop New-England, 8c.; 50 cases 1874 crop do., 8c.; 126 cases 1873 crop Wisconsin, 8c.; 34 cases 1874 crop Pennsylvania, 11c., and 500 bales Havana, 88c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1 10 on sales of 125 bbls....Alcohol, free, quoted at $1 08½ ℔ proof gallon.

WOOL—Has been lightly dealt in since our last, but has varied little in price, manufacturers buying sparingly. Recurrence of Washington's Birthday holiday impeded with current negotiations. Sales included 10,000 lb. Ohio Fleece at 47½c.@50c., the latter for fine; 10,000 lb. Super Pulled at 40c.; 10,000 lb. Western Texas and 15,000 lb. Colorado on private terms; 34 bales Fall California at 18¼c.; 6,000 lb. California Pulled at 32c., and 1,000 lb. scoured California Spring at 72½c.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been comparatively tame to-day. Berth freights slow; rates on prompt shipments rather weaker; chartering movement quite limited; rates about steady. Tonnage for Grain most sought after, partly for Portugal....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 400 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ℔ lb. for compressed; 100 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, for prompt shipment, at 7½d. ℔ 60 lb.; 850 bales Cotton, (of through freight,) on private terms; 550 pks. Beef and Pork, part at 5s. 6d. ℔ tierce, and 250 bales Domestics, on private terms; 120 pks. Leather, also on private terms, quoted at 60s. bid; 8,000 Staves on private terms; 200 racks Lard at 45s.; and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. Also a ship, 886 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (reported as chartered there,) at 43s....For London, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ℔ tierce....For Bristol, by steam, 2,200 bbls. Flour, on private terms, quoted at 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℔ 60 lb., and 100 pks. Butter at 45s. ℔ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a brig, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 388 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo, in bags,) at 6s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, 434 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., in bulk, at 6s. 6d.; and a British bark, with about 1,400 quarters Grain from Philadelphia at 6s. 9d., flat....For Lisbon, an American bark, 542 tons, hence, with about 20,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, at 16c. ℔ bushel, and general cargo (to complete loading) at proportionate rates; and an Italian bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia at 18c. ℔ bushel....For the Baltic, a German bark, 355 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Marseilles, some inquiry was noted for tonnage for Crude Petroleum, on the basis of 5s. ℔ bbl., at which rate the last charter was made....For Hayti and back to Boston, an American brig, 140 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,150....For Aspinwall, an American schooner, 373 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $3 50 ℔ ton....For Martinique, a bark, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, with Hogsheads Shooks, reported from Boston, at 25c....For the south side of Cuba, an American brig, 288 tons, with Empty Casks, Shooks, and Hoops, from Boston, reported at 80c., 20c.@$8, respectively....For New-Castle, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Satilla River, at $6 50....For Thomaston, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Buckrille, at $7 50....For the ice trade, from Eastern ports to Southern coastwise ports, an improved demand was noted for suitable vessels within the range of $1@$1 50....For Boston, a schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, reported at $2 81 ℔ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876.

Trade in Beeves on this forenoon was moderate, and the markets closed firm at current rates, with only a few lots on sale. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices ranged from 9¾c.@13½c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6 to 9½ cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed, net. Milch Cows held on sale. Grass Calves in moderate demand at $10@$14 ℔ head. Meal-fed Calves sold at 6c. ℔ lb. Smooth quality Veals slow at 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Trade in Sheep firm at 5¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold at 8¾c. ℔ lb. City Dressed opened inactive at our last quotations.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 83 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt., with a traction on ℔ lb.; 40 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with a traction on ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 62 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 65 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 65 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; held on sale, 96 Illinois Steers; sold for P. S. Eastman, 2 State Oxen at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 10 cwt.; 19 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., with a fraction off ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 50 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for A. Rober 14 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 9 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe 85 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Hasbury & Co., 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; for Rankin & Thompson 64 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. George Reid sold for Carter & Walters 10 Ohio Bulls, gross weight 1,500 lb. ℔ head, at 4½c. ℔ lb.; 5 Ohio Steers and Oxen at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Gillies sold for self 59 Illinois Steers at from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 5 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb., weight 9½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Hasbury & Co 148 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 7 Sheep for $30; 389 Sheep, weight 29,840 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 176 Sheep, weight 17,290 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 12,340 lb., at 6⅝c. ℔ lb.; 54 Sheep, weight 5,320 lb., at 6¾c.@6⅛c. ℔ lb.; 171 Sheep, weight 15,530 lb., at 7⅞c. ℔ lb.; 174 Sheep, weight 16,960 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 207 Sheep, weight 19,090 lb., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 48 Sheep, weight 48,070 lb., at 7⅜c. ℔ lb.; 80 Sheep, weight 8,580 lb., at 7¾c. ℔ lb.; 19 grass Calves at $10 ℔ head; 10 grass Calves at $12 ℔ head; 10 grass Calves at $13 ℔ head; 6 grass Calves at $14 ℔ head; also sold for week ending Feb. 19, 1876, 3,068 Sheep and Lambs for $18,802, average ℔ head, $6 16; 165 Veals and Calves for $1,934, average ℔ head, $11 72; sold 6 Veals, weight 650 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 5 Veals, weight 680 lb., at 10½c. ℔ lb.; 1 meal-fed Calf, weight 400 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Yards—J. Kirby sold 210 State Sheep, weight 84 lb. average ℔ head, at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 189 State Sheep, weight 17,550 lb., at 6⅞c. ℔ lb.; 181 State Sheep, weight 17,690 lb., at 7⅛c. ℔ lb.; 156 State Sheep, weight 15,410 lb., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 325 State Sheep, weight 35,240 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—J. H. Reid sold 152 Ohio Hogs, average weight 195 lb. ℔ head at 8¾c. ℔ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Kahn sold for H. Kahn 33 Kentucky Oxen at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for I. Brown 16 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for M. Kahn 17 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb.; for W. Whipple 15 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong. W. E. Dudley sold for A. Gillespie 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for E. Braman 16 common Ohio Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for Swope & Co. 83 Missouri Steers, from poor to good, from 9¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for J. B. Ford 16 Michigan Oxen at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for Dadisman & Co. 80 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for M. Moonshine 30 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co. 16 Missouri Oxen at 8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 Missouri Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 7 cwt.; 16 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 7 cwt., scant; 32 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½c.; 13 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. For Heirsch, Meyers & Co. 123 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 70 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 66 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with $1 on 32 head; 16 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 18 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 20 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: W. E. Dudley sold 64 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with a fraction off, weight 6¾ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 6¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold 55 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 14 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 130 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 85 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for J. Briggs 51 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 363 Indiana Sheep, weight 31,210 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 319 Ohio Sheep, weight 30,610 lb., at 6⅜c. ℔ lb.; also sold for week ending Feb. 19, 1876, 5,375 Sheep, average $6 40 ℔ head, range of prices 5¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 201 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,660 lb., at 5⅛c. ℔ lb.; 568 Ohio Sheep, weight 80 lb. ℔ head, at 6⅜c. ℔ lb.; 158 Kentucky Sheep, weight 15,060 lb., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 150 State Sheep, weight 17,670 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; also sold for week ending Feb. 19, 1876, 4,498 Sheep; average ℔ head, $5 14.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Feb. 19, 1876—4,189 head of horned Cattle, 18 Cows, 305 Veals and Calves, 6,608 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Feb. 19, 1876—2,956 Sheep and Lambs, 29 Cows, 64 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—2,016 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 19, 1876—12,198 Hogs, 895 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—4,181 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Feb. 19, 1876—5,286 head of horned Cattle, 7,469 Sheep, 10,416 Hogs, 52 Cows. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—2,506 head of horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 2,017 Sheep, 2,887 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 4,500 head; market dull; flat; sales cannot be made at ¼c.@½c. lower for shipping; prices nearly nominal; only butchers sold; shipments, 3,350 head. Hogs—receipts, 12,000 head; buyers holding off and prices 5c.@10c. lower; sales of packing at $7 80@$8 30; Bacon grades at $8; shipping at $8 20@$8 60; Philadelphia held at $8 75@$8 85; market closing weak; shipments, 3,800 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; prices nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Cattle—Market was dull this week and prices favor buyers; 2,500 head arrived and sold at 7c.@8¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 5½c.@6½c. for fair to good do., and 4c.@5c. ℔ lb., gross, for common as to quality. Sheep were firmer; 1,200 head sold at 4c.@7c. ℔ lb., gross, as to condition. Hogs were higher; 2,600 head sold at 9c.@13c. ℔ 100 lb., net; the latter rate for prime corn-fed.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Flour—Nominally unchanged. Wheat good demand, but at lower rates; market closing strong; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 03¼, spot; $1 00⅞, March; $1 00⅞, April; $1 04¼, May; No. 3 do., 82c.; Rejected, 70c. Corn—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c., spot; 42¾c., March; 43¼c., April. Oats demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 32¼c., spot; 32⅝c., March; 32⅞c.@33c., April; Rejected, 27c. Barley dull and lower at 61c., spot; 59c., April. Rye dull and nominal. Clover-seed steady and firm; fair to choice, $2 15@$2 45. Dressed Hogs demand good at full prices for good; others weak; sales at $9 60@$9 80. Pork irregular but in the main lower at $21 25, spot and March; $21 55, April; $21 82½, May. Lard irregular, but in the main lower at $12 75, spot; $12 80, March; $12 95@$12 97½, April; $13 15, May. Bulk Meats dull, but unchanged. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat ⅛c. lower. Corn firmer at 42⅞c., March; 43¼c., April. Oats unchanged. Pork higher at $21 40, March; $21 67½, April. Lard firmer, but unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.—Sugar—Demand active; common, 5¾c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅞c.@7c.; prime to strictly prime, 7½c.@7⅝c.; choice, 7⅞c. Molasses quiet; fermenting—fair, 35c.@38c.; prime, 38c.@42c.; strictly prime, 43c.@45c.; reboiled—fair, 43c.; prime, 45c.; choice, 50c.@52c. Flour quiet but steady; Superfine, $4; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble Extra, $4 50@$6 25; Choice and Family, $6 50@$7 75. Corn-meal easier at $2 75. Corn lower at 56c.@58c. Corn easier; choice Galena, 46c. Bran steady at 90c. Hay—No choice here; prime quoted at $15@$18. Pork easier at $22 75. Dry-salted Meats steady at 9c. for Shoulders; 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 12½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet at 10¼c. for Shoulders; 13½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 13¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard steady; Tierce, Packers, 13¾c.; Refined, 13½c.; Keg, 14c. Rice—Market bare of prime and choice; sales of common to good Louisiana at 4½c.@6c. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 15¾c.@18c. Whisky quiet; Rectified, $1 09@$1 12. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 53@$5 53½ for bank; Gold, 113¾.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn active and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 39c.@39½c., cash; 38⅝c.@39c., February; 39¼c.@39¼c., March. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35c. bid, cash; sales at 35⅛c., March. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye inactive at 68½c.@68¾c., bid. Pork lower at $22@$22 25. Lard inactive; 12¾c. asked; sales of Kettle up country at 13c. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Live Hogs firm and unchanged. Cattle slow; good to choice Native Shipping Steers, $4 75@$5 25; medium to fair do., $4@$4 35; Pony do., $3 75@$4 25; fair to choice native Cows, $3@$4; native stockers, $3 50@$3 75; feeders, $4@$4 25. Receipts—500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 head Hogs, 1,200 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—Receipts—Flour, 7,700 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 1,313,050 bushels; Corn, 28,967 bushels; Oats, 86,011 bushels; Barley, 115,202 bushels; Rye, 18,771 bushels; Peas, 1,378 bushels; Malt, 43,172 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; Spring neglected; sales of 5 cars White Michigan, on track, at $1 37. Corn quiet; sales of 5 cars new at 52c.; 5 cars do. at 50c.; 3 cars do. on private terms. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley quiet; sales, 1 car Canada at 95c.; 2 cars two-rowed State at 75c., all on track. Pork strong at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard firm at 13¾c.@14c. High wines nominally $1 09.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull at $1 20@$1 30. Corn steady and firm at 42c.@44c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $22 37½@$22 50. Lard steady, with a moderate demand; Steam, $12 90, delivered; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 05. Butter scarce and firm for choice at 28c.@30c. Hogs—Demand active; sales of common to good light at $7 50@$8 25; fair to good packing, $8 20@$8 40; no heavy offering; receipts, 2,274 head; shipments, 960 head.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat opened quiet and lower, closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09½; Hard do., $1 16¼; No. 2 do., $1 02⅞; March, $1 02⅞; April, $1 03⅞; May, $1 07½. No. 3 do., 89½c. Corn a shade easier; No. 2, nominally 43½c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Barley shade firmer; No. 2 Spring, 83c.; No. 3 do., 50c. Rye firmer, held higher; No. 2, 68½c.@69c. Provisions inactive. Pork easier at $21 25. Lard easier at 12¾c.@13¼c. Sweet Pickled Hams in demand at 12¼c.@12½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8½c., loose; Middles, 11¼c.@12. Dressed Hogs inactive; nominally $9 25@$9 40. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Feb. 21.—Flour in moderate demand; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White Winter, $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 37½; car lots held at $1 40. Corn quiet; new held at 65c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 05; No. 2 Bay, $1 10; No. 1 Canada, $1 17@$1 18. Corn-meal, $26 for bolted, $25 for unbolted, ℔ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$22, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 30c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 21.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 26; March, $1 26¾; April, $1 29½; May, $1 32; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26¼. Corn steady, with a fair demand; high Mixed, 47c.; April, 48⅛c.; May, 50½c.; low do., 46⅛c.; no grade, 44½c.; damaged, 39c. Oats dull, nominal. Clover-seed, $7 80. Hogs, $8 85. Receipts—200 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat; 14,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin quiet at $1 50 for strained. Tar firm at $1 60.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21.—Printing Cloths market steady at 4c.@4½c., 30 days, for best 64x64 goods, with a dull inquiry.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Martha Washington Reception and Centennial Tea Party in aid of St. John's Guild.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Queen and Woman—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon. Matinee.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy by the California Minstrels. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—East Lynne—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Uncle Anthony—Mr. C. Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition by American Society of Painters in Water Colors.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment.—Tony Pastor. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities. Matinée.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.—Grand Centennial Entertainment and Tableaux.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. S. S. Cox may be a success as a humorist, as times go, but he is evidently out of his element when presiding over a legislative body. Yesterday, all his attempts to preserve order in the House of Representatives were thrown away, and the members, instead of submitting to his authority, simply laughed at him. Now, there are times when even a professed humorist does not like to excite laughter. It sometimes happens that when he wishes to be treated with dignity people insist on regarding him much as the children in a circus look upon a clown. If any Democrat in Congress is disposed to be discontented with Speaker Kerr, he has only to contrast that gentleman with his *locum tenens*. He will then join with us in wishing the regular Speaker a speedy restoration to health.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* pronounces the opinion that the rag-money Democrats cannot win, "any way the campaign can be fixed." Our contemporary is not only a shrewd observer of events, but he speaks for a State in which the greenback craze is dangerously strong. We are, therefore, very glad to find it speaking so positively on a question concerning which very grave doubts have been entertained. The *Commercial* looks upon Gov. Tilden as the strongest Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party. Although our Governor has been silent for a long time past, that is by no means a proof that he has been inactive. When a man of his sort is making no noise, it may safely be taken for granted that he is going to work with greater activity than ever. It has not generally been supposed that Gov. Tilden possessed any great strength in the West, but it will not do in politics to take too much for granted. One thing is certain—that he has not given up the contest, and that his Democratic rivals who propose to "count him out" will be reckoning without their host.

It appears that there is to be a Congressional investigation into the means used to "promote" the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad charter of 1871. It is in regard to this matter that Gen. Fremont is expected to testify, and not, as incorrectly stated, in regard to the affairs of the Memphis and El Paso corporation. It seems probable that if the history of the original Texas Pacific bill were fully known, the prospects of getting the one passed which is now before Congress would be somewhat lessened. An acquaintance with the kind of efforts made to secure a land grant rather vast than valuable might suggest to the representatives of the people that the struggle for a subsidy of five millions a year is likely to be conducted without much regard to the means used to secure success.

Mr. Randall thinks that he will be able to report the Legislative Appropriations bill on to-morrow week. So much the better, but there seem to be doubts entertained whether Mr. Randall can carry out his promise. Business has thus far been utterly neglected, and the most important of the Appropriation bills can scarcely be got ready in a week. The work of cutting down clerks' salaries goes on, and it is believed, says our Washington correspondent, that the Senate clerks will be "severely dealt with." Until we know the total amount which has been saved to the country by these economies, we refrain from expressing an opinion about them; but while the Democrats are trying to push through the Texas Pacific job, it may be fairly considered a little premature to congratulate them on their efforts to reduce a few poor salaries here and there.

Another Republican triumph is indicated by the summary of the French election returns received by cable. Nearly all the Electoral Districts have been heard from, and of the 395 Deputies chosen, the Republicans have 187 and the Conservative Republicans 71. In 104 districts there is no choice, and new elections are ordered. The classification embraces a great variety of shades of political opinion, but the most conspicuous feature of the returns is the large number of Republicans elected. These are divided into three classes, the Radicals being credited with seventeen Deputies. As the Republicans were always able to carry their measures through the late Assembly by skillfully availing themselves of the divisions of their opponents, it may be safely concluded that the new Chamber of Deputies will be absolutely under the control of the party pledged to the maintenance of the Republic.

The essential feature of all Democratic schemes for tinkering at the financial question continues to be the repeal of the Resumption act of last Winter. Schemes so wide apart as those of Mr. Payne and Gov. Walker are agreed on that point, and the one plank of the Democratic platform on which East and West will be agreed promises to be opposition to the pledge to resume in 1879. Of course the hard-money Democrats will explain their opposition to that promise on the ground that it is a "sham," and commits the country to a step for which it cannot get ready in time, while the inflationists will oppose it because the act has already proved altogether too effective in preparing the country for specie payments. The Republican National Convention will undoubtedly be prepared to stand by that act and all that it involves, in spite of the hostility to it already declared by the Indiana Republicans and likely to be seconded by some of the Southern delegations.

The Republican State Central Committee meets at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day to fix a time and place for the holding of the convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati. The time will probably be fixed for April, and the State Committee may properly enough recognize the fact that there is no necessity for holding the convention very early in that month. The political events of the next six weeks may have an important bearing on the proceedings of our State Convention.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The feelings with which the anniversary of Washington's birthday will be commemorated will derive unusual intensity from the associations which surround its place in the Centennial year of American independence. One hundred years ago Gen. Washington, then in his forty-fourth year, had already occupied for eight months the position of Commander in Chief of the Armies of the Revolution. At the head of the Continental Army, he had invested Boston on July 2, 1775, and in February, 1776, the long and weary siege continued with but few intimations of its early close. It is true that Gen. Howe's intended evacuation of the port began to be rumored toward the close of the month, but about the date of which this is the one hundredth anniversary, affairs looked as gloomy as could well be imagined. On the 18th Gen. Washington addressed the Continental Congress in this strain: "I have many disagreeable sensations on account of my situation; for, to have the eyes of the whole continent fixed with anxious expectation of hearing some great event, and to be restrained in every military operation for want of the necessary means of carrying it on, is not very pleasing, especially as the means used to conceal my weakness from the enemy conceals it also from our friends, and adds to their wonder." People were as liable to be censorious and unreasonable a hundred years ago as they are to-day; and the Commander in Chief was freely accused during these dismal days of 1776 of an excess of prudence and a fatal lack of ability.

How little the one charge was deserved may be judged from the result of the council of General officers, held at the headquarters in Cambridge, on Feb. 16. Gen. Washington desired to take advantage of the ice which had formed in Cambridge and Roxbury bays, to make "a bold and resolute assault upon the troops in Boston," but he was overruled by his associates, among whom were men like Ward, Putnam, and Sullivan. The evacuation of Boston by Gen. Howe a month later was the best proof of the conspicuous ability with which, under disadvantages which would have broken the spirit of any ordinary commander, the siege had been conducted. How solicitous was the Commander in Chief to waste nothing of the resources of the frugal Commonwealth just then struggling into life may be inferred from the closing paragraph of the letter from which we have quoted: "When I began this letter I proposed to have sent it by express, but recollecting that all my late letters have been as expressive of my want of powder and arms as I could paint them, and that Mr. Hooper was to set off in a day or two, I thought it unnecessary to run the Continent to the expense of an express, merely to repeat what I had so often said before." These words were written just a hundred years ago yesterday, and considering the circumstances under which they were penned, they give a more instructive insight than many utterances of much greater importance into the character of the man whose birthday we celebrate. As it happens, those who are enjoying the heritage of the long and weary struggle which had then gone too far for any backward steps are at present specially prepared to appreciate the moral force of Gen. Washington's habit of scrupulous and conscientious economy.

To be able to rate at their true value the resolute patience and forbearance which are indicated alike in the communications and the conduct of Washington, we have only to turn to the querulous and snappish letters of Gen. Lee. This is the kind of matter which that officer penned in New-York on Feb. 22, 1776: "As to the Minute Men, no account ought to be made of them. Had I been as much acquainted with them when they were summoned as I am at present, I should have exerted myself to prevent their coming. The expense of these gentry is most intolerable. They have, upon an average, about two men to one officer; but the expense of their subsistence is not all; the loss of powder to the public is dreadful. They leave their homes without a grain; they expect, and must be supplied out of the public magazines; when they return, they carry it all with them." Whatever might have been the elements of truth in this statement, its tone and temper need only be compared with what Washington wrote under similar trials, to mark the wide interval between the great popular leader and the military martinet; between the patriot, whose character shed undying lustre on the struggle which he conducted to its successful issue, and the soldier of fortune, whose braggadocio and impatience of restraint blur the record even of his creditable achievements.

There were brave and far-seeing men in the council as well as in the camp a hundred years ago, who sustained the resolution and the energies of the united colonies in the contest whose issue was then so doubtful. But the quiet, self-contained, indomitable commander who in February, 1776, was preparing to place a battery on Dorchester Heights, and so make Boston too hot for Gen. Howe, was the one man without whom we cannot conceive that the character of that struggle should have been what it was. It must be remembered that there were a good many people in those days who were in no fighting mood. Of such Joseph Reed wrote to Washington in March, 1776: "There is a strange reluctance in the minds of many to cut the knot which ties us to Great Britain." And again: "Upon the arrival of the act of Parliament authorizing the ships of war to seize all American vessels and condemn them as lawful prize, application was made to Congress for letters of marque and reprisal, but they could not feel bold enough." Amid all the distractions and discouragements of such a time, Washington nevered wavered from the purpose to which he had set his hand—the achievement of American independence. Defeat never led him to despair of its accomplishment, and the shifting policy of the British Cabinet never tempted him to look for any solution but one of the quarrel between the colonies and the mother country. His military triumphs are not remembered more gratefully than the triumphs of his statesmanship, and the nation can hardly be more fitly occupied to-day than in pondering the lessons of that great character in whose keeping rested the cause of our freedom a hundred years ago.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Those of our readers who took the trouble to glance at the speech of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, were, we venture to say, somewhat surprised at the bitterness of its tone. The Senator is the ablest man in Congress from the South, and has always professed to be extremely moderate. He declares in his speech that "no man looks with more intensity and anxiety to the day when this country shall no longer be under the domination of hate, and when the whole people, from ocean to ocean shall be united, peaceful, hopeful, and happy." "But what encouragement," he asks, "if this Administration [that is, a Republican Administration] is to last, have we to hope for such a future?" We are inclined to think that candid men may find as much to hope for the whole country from a Republican Administration as from a Democratic one. Senator Gordon sees fit to charge the Republican Party with responsibility for all the evils from which the South has suffered. But is this just? And is the future of the South, with a Republican National Government, to be fairly inferred from a partial view of the worst features of the past? We think not.

In the first place, we do not believe that the opponents of the Republican Party habitually have in mind the people of the South, including both races and all classes, when they speak of what they can do for that section. It is obvious to any disinterested outsider, that, in one way or another, the policy to be pursued toward the negroes is one of the most important elements in the future of the South. We do not refer to any sentimental claims which this class has upon the nation. We waive, for the moment, all consideration of the reparation which is their due for the incalculable wrongs which they have suffered, or for their patient fidelity to the national cause when Gen. Gordon was in rebellion. We refer wholly to the influence for good or evil which the colored race is to have upon the welfare of the States in which it is placed. The race now possesses the right of suffrage, and of this it can never be permanently deprived, either directly or indirectly. For the time being, its voters may be repressed, but sooner or later they will exert an enormous power, which in the hands of ignorant men, will be wielded by demagogues, to the injury of the society of which they form a part. There is only one way in which this calamity can be prevented, or, we may say, remedied. That is by the education of the negroes, by fair dealing with them in the business relations of life, and by presenting them steady examples of good sense and good character in public life. Is this the policy of the Democrats of the South? Granted that, on the whole, they mean to present honorable examples in public life, are the other objects which we have mentioned, and which are quite as important, prime ones with Senator Gordon's party? We should like to be able to believe it.

Again, Senator Gordon, as we have said, lays on the Republican Party all the blame for misgovernment in the South. But the people of the North have not forgotten, nor can the Southern people have done so wholly, the incidents of the period during which the Reconstruction laws were passed. There was a strong element in the Republican Party ready to recognize in the white people of the South the proper ruling power of that section, providing any reasonable security could be found that the results of the war would be practically respected. But what evidence was afforded that any such security existed? President Johnson, immediately after the war, inaugurated State Governments which might probably have continued in power, irregular as they were in their origin, if they had not shown themselves utterly incapable of understanding what the country expected and required of the South. These Governments made haste to restore the substance and effect of slavery, while respecting its nominal abolition. The "black laws" of 1865-6 will not soon be forgotten by those who have ever studied them. Nor were other signs lacking of a spirit which was far from promising peace and harmony in the lately rebellious States. We have no desire to rake over old fires, but surely Gen. Gordon will not deny that there are "horrid recollections" for the Union men, as well as for ex-Confederates, to "turn their backs upon." The history of the State of Louisiana is the "sample" tyranny to which orators of the Georgia school constantly point; but there are chapters in that history dark with crimes as bad as corruption, for which the white Democrats of the South are responsible.

We do not deny that bad men took advantage of the intense feeling aroused in the North by the war and the events which followed it, and by their vociferous professions of loyalty and just intentions to the freedmen, gained the opportunity to plunder the South. We concede, too, that the laws which made these abuses possible were in many respects bad laws; but it must not be forgotten that their worst feature—the power they gave to exclude the native whites from public affairs—was in great part due to the evidence this class had given that they could not safely be restored to political activity. We will not now refer to the story of the Kuklux organization. Perhaps it was exaggerated at the time. But there was enough truth in it to render the moderate men in the Republican Party helpless to control affairs in the South in the direction of tolerance and good government.

We desire the real prosperity of the South as much as Gen. Gordon, or any of his followers can. But we are convinced that it is not to be promoted by any such violent partisan harangues as that which he has recently delivered. The fair-minded Republicans have labored too long and at too great sacrifice to be told now that the South must be turned over to the Democrats, because Mr. Morton has introduced some theoretic resolutions, which do not suit the State rights politicians, into the United States Senate. Nor is the great body of citizens who will decide the next election likely to concede the justice or even the propriety of such sweeping charges as the Georgia Senator brings against them; for whatever may be true of the future, in the past the Republican Party has included the majority of the people of the country, and the policy which is now so flippantly termed the "policy of hate" has been their policy. They are ready to modify that policy as justice requires, but we are mistaken if they are ready to surrender the National Government into Democratic hands to secure the change.

THE BRUNOT TREATY.

Indian questions are not inviting subjects of discussion, and the public is pretty thoroughly tired of them; but the recent memorial from the Colorado Assembly to Congress is something to which attention ought to be directed. The question is frequently asked, Why do the Indian tribes make war? The usual answer is, that they are exasperated by the peculations of the agents and contractors; but the memorial shows, what is familiar to every one who has had personal acquaintance with the Indians, that a more potent cause of their dissatisfaction is the bad faith of the Government agents, and their disregard of the commonest principles of honesty in their dealings with them. The special case to which the Colorado Assembly refer is the non-fulfillment of the "Brunot treaty" with the Ute tribe, who occupy the south-western portion of Colorado. By this treaty, the United States acquired a large tract of country watered by the San Juan River. It is beyond question the most beautiful and picturesque portion of the Territory, and is rich in precious metals, which are now being got out by placer mining. The consideration agreed upon was an annual payment by the Government of $25,000, to be expended for the benefit of the tribe in such way as they might desire. This was certainly not an extortionate price. The country is fully worth every cent of the money; indeed, the Indians claim that they were cheated in the running of the boundary lines, which were made to include a large area of agricultural lands they never intended to sell. This, however, they probably would have thought little about, if they could have got any money at all; but though the treaty was signed more than two years ago, and the San Juan country is swarming with miners, the Indians have not to this day received a dollar of the purchase money in any way or shape. There is no reason for this, except the very simple one that Congress has refused to make the necessary appropriation.

The consequences are pointed out in the memorial referred to. The San Juan country is a long way from Washington, or probably the money would have been very punctually paid; but it is very near to some flourishing frontier towns and mining villages of Colorado, and the people there are somewhat naturally disinclined to have their houses burned, their crops destroyed, and lives threatened by the exasperated Utes, because the Government will not keep its own solemn pledges. The Territorial Assembly urge upon Congress the necessity for observing good faith with this tribe, and declare that, unless this is done, a frontier war will be the consequence. The life of every miner now in the San Juan country would not be worth ten hours purchase, if an outbreak should occur. It is impossible to hold the chiefs responsible for the now threatening aspect of the tribe. There are only two who have any influence, and they have always been consistent friends of the whites. Chief Douglass, at the White River Agency, and Chief Uhelay, at Los Pinos, are both intelligent, well-educated, and sagacious men. They have their houses at the two agencies, keep their buggies and spans of horses, are quite wealthy for Indians, and are universally liked by their white neighbors. But neither of them will be able to restrain the more restless spirits of the tribe much longer. Indeed, Uhelay, who had most to do with the making of the Brunot treaty, informed the Government surveyors who visited him last Summer, that the Southern Indians accused him of having kept the Government money for his own use, and were so exasperated that he did not dare to go into their country. Even at Los Pinos, he never moved far from his house without being fully armed; and in the opinion of those who knew him and the tribe best, the chief owed his life only to his reputation for daring courage, which deterred attempts at assassination. If he should be killed, and this would probably be the first result of an outbreak, the whites of the Colorado frontier would lose the most steadfast and wisest of their Indian friends, a man who has won the respect of all who have come in contact with him. Of course, if a war broke out in the Spring, as seems to be feared, it could have only one termination—at immense cost of life and property the Utes would be beaten and starved into subjection; but before this was done, half the whites now in the San Juan country would be murdered, and settlements which now give promise of future wealth and prosperity would be swept away in the flames of Indian warfare.

A CENTENNIAL PIRATE.

Piracy and unnecessary wigs went out of fashion nearly simultaneously. It is true that the conservative Chinese still cling to the piratical customs of their forefathers, but outside of the Chinese seas, piracy disappeared even before the introduction of steam. The revival of wigs is among the possibilities of the future, and already a step in that direction has been taken in the shape of an effort to induce Americans to celebrate the Centennial year by arraying themselves in knee-breeches; but steam has interposed an almost impassable barrier in the way of the revival of piracy. The first turn of the paddle-wheel dashed to pieces the romance of the sea. No right-minded man could derive the least satisfaction from flying the death's head flag from the turret of a piratical monitor; and the dreamy pleasure which the pirate of the last century found in causing fat sea-captains and heavy merchants to walk the plank could not now be attained in connection with angular American speculators, who, if thrown overboard from an iron-clad piratical steamer, would be certain to foul the screw, and thus disarrange the machinery. Moreover, there is no longer any port into which the pirate could bring his ill-gotten treasures and find a market, or where he could replenish his coal-bunkers; and no piratical steamer could approach the coast for the purpose of benevolently burying gold and silver, and thereby affording amusement and occupation to future treasure-seekers, without being instantly boarded by pilots, health officers, and revenue officers. Piracy is as dead as knight-errantry, and the ingenuous youth who sighs for a life of blood and rapine on the high seas, might as well incase himself in tin armor, and proceed, lance in hand, to overthrow the Canal Ring, as the champion of that venerable virgin, Gov. Tilden.

It is, therefore, sad to see that an excess of Centennial zeal has led certain romantic persons to attempt the revival of piracy. They have doubtless caught the hint from the "Martha Washington tea parties," which have latterly become so popular, and which furnish the occasion for the temporary resuscitation of knee-breeches and short-waisted gowns. But while some success may attend the latter form of amusement, it is utterly hopeless to try to restore life and activity to the piratical profession. The attempt now making must necessarily end in failure, although it has undoubtedly been undertaken with much enthusiasm and a real schooner. The piratical craft has so far confined her operations to Long Island Sound, and has succeeded in spreading a certain degree of terror among the wild tribes of Huntington, and the civilized and orderly inhabitants of other villages along the north shore of Long Island. The pirates lie in concealment during the day, and seek their prey under cover of the night. In all the harbors and coves of the shore countless fishing schooners and oyster-boats are laid up for the Winter season. The pirate craft silently enters an unsuspecting harbor, ranges alongside its chosen victim, and precipitates its reckless boarders upon the unguarded deck. In an incredibly short space of time, coils of running rigging and yards of old canvas are transferred to the pirates' hold, and the marauders, thirsting for blood and additional junk, sail away in search of other prizes. Occasional boat-loads of pirates are dispatched upon desperate cutting-out expeditions. The villains, armed to the teeth with jack-knives, belaying-pins, and other atrocious weapons, land in the neighborhood of farms where pigs have been lulled to sleep by a false sense of security and future swill, and it is not until the next morning that the farmer discovers that the sty is empty, and comprehends that his favorite swine are in the hands of bloody and hungry men. So far, the pirates have taken no prisoners, and hence have been unable to feel the rapture which might otherwise attend the tilting of the fatal plank, by a prosperous Port Jefferson merchant, or a desperate Huntington deacon. Neither have they been able to bury any plate or jewels, owing to the scarcity of those articles on board the oyster galleons. Still, both of these joys may yet be theirs, especially if they will so far conform to the spirit of the century as to content themselves with burying electro-plate coffee pots and paste diamonds. At all events, no one can deny that they are real pirates, though it could be wished that they had painted their schooner black instead of white—the latter color, which they have unaccountably selected, being directly at variance with the taste of all the eminent pirates of the last century.

But much as we may regret to see ardent Centennial enthusiasm wasted in impracticable schemes, it is impossible to conceal the fact that the Centennial pirate has undertaken a hopeless and thoroughly Quixotic task. In a few days a prosaic revenue steamer will be on his track, and his schooner will infallibly be captured and disgracefully towed to a convenient wharf. The pirate Captain and his crew will be shut up in the Tombs, and, unless they make haste to demonstrate their insanity by a few murders, they will be sent to prison for junk-stealing and pig-lifting. No novelist will celebrate their deeds in yellow-covered histories, and the small boy of the future will never even know their names. Why did they not organize railways to the North Pole, or make themselves presidents and cashiers of small savings banks? If they really feel that destiny designed them for a piratical career, they should have comprehended that the money market, and not the high sea, is the true field for modern piracy.

AN IMPORTANT SURVEY.

The Straits of Magellan include a number of different channels lying between the southerly point of the continent and the Island of Tierra del Fuego. The channel usually followed is about three hundred and fifteen miles in length, and was thoroughly surveyed by British men-of-war fifty years ago. Generally speaking, it is deep; but at various places near the Atlantic end of the straits, it is so narrow that sailing-vessels rarely use it, preferring the longer route by which the cape is doubled. Except with a fair wind—and the wind in that locality shifts with a frequency and suddenness which are almost unparalleled elsewhere—a sailing-vessel would have little chance of working its way through the straits, and at least one instance is on record of a sailing-vessel which spent eighty days in the effort to make the passage.

Among the various smaller channels classed under the general term of the Straits of Magellan there is one which is said to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific by a narrow passage of only 115 miles in length. If this channel really exists, and can be safely used, the passage through the straits would be shortened nearly two-thirds. As the straits are perfectly practicable for steamers, and as steam communication between the Atlantic and the west coast of South America is constantly increasing, it would be a matter of great importance if this shorter channel should be surveyed and found safely navigable. The English Government has just detailed a frigate to make the survey in question, and as it is positively asserted that two steamers have already found their way through the alleged short channel, there is reason to expect substantial results from the survey.

In case the report of the surveying party should demonstrate the existence of a route by which the present voyage of 315 miles through the Straits of Magellan could be shortened to 115 miles, there ought not to be much difficulty in the way of towing sailing vessels through the straits. To double the cape under sail is now a dangerous task, and one of uncertain length. Foul winds and fierce tempests are always expected, and rarely fail to greet the navigator. If steam-tugs could be stationed at the entrance of the straits, ready to tow vessels through the short passage in twenty-four hours, a great saving of time, to say nothing of danger and hardship, would be insured. At present, it is rather impracticable to tow vessels 315 miles through the usual channels, since the cost of towage would ordinarily be greater than the probable gain in shortening the voyage. Towage through a channel of 115 miles, all of which is closely land-locked, ought, however, to be entirely practicable, and profitable to all concerned. If the survey to be undertaken by the frigate *Opal* results in establishing the truth of the statements concerning the alleged short channel, we shall probably hear of a Magellan Towing Company before many years more—especially as coal is now mined in the immediate vicinity of Port Famine, one of the few settlements on the shore of the straits.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD PLAYS AT WALLACK'S.

A series of representations of standard plays—for, judging from the crowded condition of the auditorium, we do not imagine that the management will resort to novelty when time-honored works prove so attractive—was entered upon at Wallack's Theatre, last evening. "She Stoops to Conquer" was reproduced there, and its performance was received with laughter and applause which appeared to be the outgrowth of gratification as lively as if Goldsmith's work had all the attributes of the ideal comedy of the period. Without dealing with the rendering of "She Stoops to Conquer" in detail, the cast being in respect of most of the important rôles identical with that of former seasons, we may say that it can be referred to, as can the piece itself, as a standard one. *Malgré* the influence of the modern drama, the traditions which must be adhered to in the interpretation of plays of this order are still preserved at Wallack's, and amid the elegant surroundings and accessories by which dramatic entertainments of the day are distinguished, move personages who, by manner as well as by speech and garb, seem to have come upon us fresh from the eighteenth century. In its adaptability to a task of this sort, Mr. Wallack's company stands alone in the United States, and hence the general interest with which his revivals are awaited. Yesterday, Mr. Lester Wallack assumed, with his wonted ease and elegance, the rôle of *Young Marlow*, Mr. John Gilbert reappeared as *Mr. Hardcastle*, Mr. Beckett supplied a capital sketch of *Tony Lumpkin*, and, in brief, "She Stoops to Conquer" had a performance of rare smoothness and effectiveness. The complete distribution of characters in Goldsmith's piece, which will be repeated nightly throughout the week, is as follows:

Charles Marlow	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. John Gilbert
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. Harry Beckett
George Hastings	Mr. C. A. Stevenson
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. J. W. Shannon
Diggory	Mr. S. M. Holland
Stingo	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Miss Hardcastle	Miss Ada Dyas
Miss Neville	Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mme. Ponisi

EAGLE THEATRE.

The frequenters of the Eagle Theatre were entertained last evening with the usual mélange of vocal and instrumental music, comic sketches, delineations of character, and other attractions which make up the programme at this popular place of amusement. The first incident on the bill was Mr. John Wild's sketch entitled "Port Wine versus Jealousy," in which Mr. J. F. Crossen and Miss Marie Gorendo appeared respectively as *Mr. Henry Grumble* and *Mrs. Henry Grumble*, amid the hearty merriment of the audience. Miss Ella Weaner followed with her bouquet of character songs for which she received a deserved tribute of applause. Mr. Paddy Murphy's Irish comic songs came next, and these were followed by Mr. Frank Converse's banjo solos and songs. A new comic sketch by Mr. Larry Tooley entitled "The Coming Man," in which the leading parts were sustained by Mr. John Wild, Mr. D. A. Kelly, Miss Hannah Birch, and the author, was received with renewed applause and laughter, after which Mr. G. H. McDermott enlivened the house by a liberal display of his talent as a comic singer. Miss Alice and Mr. Edward Murray were successful in their musical sketch entitled "Old and Young," and Messrs. Seely, Murray, and Runnels filled up an agreeable interlude with their parlor entertainment. The *pièce de résistance* of the evening was a new and original Southern drama, entitled "Uncle Anthony; or, From the Parlor to the Cabin." *Uncle Anthony*, the "Uncle Tom"—so to speak—of the piece, was portrayed with becoming zeal and unction by Mr. Charles Howard. *Bill Struthers*, the low comedy character of the piece, was portrayed with characteristic fidelity by Mr. John Jennings who swore, drank whisky, played poker, and simulated *delirium tremens* with all the accuracy of one of Hart's or Hay's heroes. The personage of *Harpy*, the carpet-bagger, an incarnation of evil, who makes love to his intended by burning the roof over her head, was embodied by Mr. D. A. Kelly, and that of *Zeke*, the son of *Uncle Anthony*, by Mr. John Wild. The leading female rôles were allotted to Miss Marie Gorendo, Miss Louise Franklin, and Miss Hannah Birch. The play, which occupied something over an hour in performance, comprised psalm singing and break-downs by a party of negroes, two death-bed scenes, including *Uncle Anthony's*, the usual amount of plotting and counterplotting, and a remarkably correct view of a house on fire.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

An audience of goodly proportions filled this house last evening, evidently attracted thither to witness the burlesque upon the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar." A variety programme formed the first part of the entertainment, and comprised a farce called "The Robbers," a negro sketch entitled "Jim Crow Alive," and some comic songs and dances. The latter part of the evening was allotted to the farce called "Julius Cæsar." Mr. Benjamin Maginley, who made his first appearance in two years, acted *Junius Brutus*; Mr. W. B. Cahill filled the rôle of *Marcus Antonius*, and the characters of *Caius Cassius*, and *Julius Cæsar*, were assigned respectively to Messrs. G. W. Reed and G. W. H. Griffin. Miss Adah Richmond personated *Portia*, and Miss Julia Coventry performed the duties of *Lucius*. The general outline of the play of "Julius Cæsar" was adhered to, and the assassination of *Julius Cæsar*, and the subsequent orations of *Brutus* and *Marcus Antonius* were duly reproduced. The scene between *Brutus* and *Portia* caused considerable mirth by its close resemblance to ordinary domestic relations, and the funeral pyre, which was made to rise through the stage at the command of *Marc Antony*, for the cremation of an effigy of *Cæsar*, was an irresistibly funny sight.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A new sensational drama entitled "Sharkey, or The Shadow Detective," was placed upon the stage at this theatre last evening. The plot of the play, the development of which is divided into five acts, is of a local nature, and illustrates the supposed fortunes of William J. Sharkey, the murderer of Robert Dunn. Mr. C. T. Nichols performs the triple character of *Frank Stanley, Hal. Ornstree*, and *Paisley Mathewson*, while following his avocation of a detective, and "shadowing" the movements of *Jem. Sharkey*, (Mr. Harry Colton,) who is successively entrapped in a gambling-saloon, a concert-saloon, and a counterfeiting den. *Maggie Jordan*, the faithful wife of *Sharkey* is creditably represented by Miss Louise Sylvester. A concert-saloon scene in the second act affords an opportunity for a variety performance, in which clog dancing and comic singing are introduced. Most of the scenery has been specially painted for the piece, and depicts with considerable accuracy several prominent localities of the Metropolis.

BRIEF MENTION.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, most places of amusement give special matinées to-day.

A dramatic performance in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund, will be given at the Masonic Temple on Friday evening. The programme will include "Everybody's Friend" and "An Object of Interest." The affair will be given under the auspices of Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne.

An entertainment of dramatic readings was given by Mrs. Jane S. Griffin at Steinway Hall last evening. The subjects selected comprised a scene from Moore's "Fire Worshipers," Lover's "Molly Muldoon," and other familiar compositions, and Mr. R. J. Johnson sang several popular airs. The audience expressed lively satisfaction at the entertainment.

A dramatic representation for the benefit of the new Church of St. Agnes, in East Forty-third street, will be given under the direction of Mr. W. N. Thébaud, at the Union League Theatre, to-morrow evening. Boucicault's "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be the play, and Messrs. W. N. Thébaud, J. M. Caldwell, W. Fullerton, T. J. Raynor, N. Cook, M. W. Rader, and J. B. Meagher, and Misses A. Hall and A. Woodhull are to act therein.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Massachusetts threatens to send three of its ex-Governors to Congress next Winter.

The Republicans of Portland, Me., wished to run Gen. Francis Fessenden, son of the late Senator, for Mayor, but he declined.

The Boston *Traveller* says it would be Blaine and Bristow, or Bristow and Blaine, if the choice were left to Massachusetts.

The Democratic papers in Indiana, with one exception, seem not at all pleased at the prospect of having Mr. Landers thrust upon their party as the candidate for Governor.

Senator Sharon told a San Francisco reporter that if he has seemed to neglect his official duty it is only because he felt that he had things of more pressing importance that imperatively demanded his attention nearer home.

On the 17th inst. Mr. Pinchback telegraphed from Washington to his friends in New-Orleans: "The reports that Senator Bruce attacked Senator West, and charged him with treachery to me, are untrue."

The Nashville *American* says that the legal persecutions which have driven Gen. Pillow into bankruptcy, because of his unswerving devotion to the Confederate cause, have excited for him the sympathy of the whole South, and other Tennessee papers are calling upon the people to come speedily and practically to his relief.

Moses W. Field is still laboring in Michigan, endeavoring to incite the people to make a stand for increased currency and for a convertible bond. The platforms of both parties for the last five years, he says, have been written by a joint committee of bankers, and unless the people arise in their majesty next Fall they will write them anew.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 21.—Both houses spent a large part of their time this evening in the discussion of railroad matters. In the Assembly the joint committee bill imposing a half per cent. tax on railroad property, computed on the cost of construction, came up on its second reading. Mr. Herring, of Camden, moved an amendment imposing a seven per cent. tax on the net earnings of the railroads. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 38 to 13. Mr. Cross moved to amend so as to include canal companies. This was in order to admit the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is now exempted, to the benefit of the bill. Mr. Youngblood said that the amendment would decrease the State receipts from the Pennsylvania Company $200,000. Mr. Cross moved to further amend so as to increase the tax to three-quarters of one per cent., and exempt the railroads from municipal taxation. The amendments were lost. Mr. Souvel, from the Joint Committee, introduced two bills embodying the views of Senator Magie's Mortgage Exemption Commission.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS CROWDED BY DELEGATES AND POLITICIANS—GEN. ORTH THE MOST PROMINENT CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR—THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—All the trains during the day from all portions of the State have arrived crowded to the utmost, and the city to-night is filled with Republicans whose purpose is to attend the convention to-morrow. The membership of the convention alone is 1,889, and the delegates comprise only a small portion of the crowd, so that it can be readily seen that the hotels are more than full, and that many unfortunate delegates and others who came late have taken up temporary quarters on the side-walks. Among the throng are many of the leading Republicans of the State, including Gen. Tom Browne, ex-Senator Lane, Col. R. M. Johnson, Hon. Albert G. Porter, Hon. Will Cumback, and many others. The throng, as a whole, is jubilant and confident, but the more reflective and experienced admit that it will require hard and intelligent campaign work to carry the State. They firmly believe, however, that, with a good ticket, a proper platform, and hard, work the State can be carried by a handsome majority. As to the platform that will be adopted, the only important plank is that declaring the financial principles, and on this subject a sensible conclusion has been reached. The resolution which will be adopted by the convention will declare, in substance, that the Republicans of Indiana recognize that the public interests require strict adherence to the fixed policy of the Republican Party, which looks to the ultimate and earliest possible resumption of specie payment; that gold and silver, as the money of the world, are the only proper basis of any national currency; but that events have proved that the act providing for resumption on Jan. 1, 1879, cannot be made operative without detriment to the nation, and the resolution will demand its repeal, and that there shall be no further contraction or inflation of the currency. The resolution also will deprecate further legislation by Congress on the financial question.

Late this evening the contest for Governor became more mixed. Gen. Orth, up to to-day, appeared to have the inside track, but Hon. Albert G. Porter, of this city, formerly member of Congress, has suddenly risen into prominence. Gen. Tom Browne, who made the splendid race four years ago, also was found to have a host of friends. Gen. Ben Harrison will have supporters, as Vigo County instructed her delegation to vote for him, and Lieut. Gov. Sexton will not be without friends in the convention. There may be other candidates by to-morrow morning, but those spoken of will all certainly be named in the convention.

For Lieutenant Governor, Col. Robert G. Robinson, of Fort Wayne, seems to have the best chance, and for the other places on the ticket the candidates are legion, and the chances impossible to calculate.

The convention is unanimous for Morton for President, and a good class of delegates is being chosen for Cincinnati. Col. Richard W. Thompson will be chairman of the delegation, and among the members will be such men as ex-Senator Lane and Hon. Will Cumback.

A very strong State Committee is being chosen to-night, and it is not improbable that Hon. John C. New, now United States Treasurer, will be the Chairman. The permanent President of the convention will be Judge Martindale, of Marion, or Gen. Tom Browne, of Randolph.

Mr. Porter seems to be growing as a candidate for Governor, but he says that he will not accept the nomination. He says that it is his intention to canvass the entire State for the Republican national and State ticket, but he wishes to do it without the reproach of seeming to be serving his personal interests.

Congressional conventions have been called in all the thirteen districts this evening. They will be held on the 20th, 21st, or 22d of June next. The convention promises to be harmonious, to get through its work quickly, and it is said by those who have attended all to be the largest and most enthusiastic of all that have been held in the State during the last dozen years.

1:15 A. M.—Another candidate for Governor has appeared in Hon. D. C. Branham, of Madison, but the indications are that Mr. Orth will be the nominee on the first ballot. The current at a late hour to-night sets so strongly in his favor that it cannot be stemmed by any of his competitors. It is understood that if nominated, as seems certain, he will be informed of the fact by cable; that by cable he will instantly resign the Austrian mission, and at once return to the State and begin an active canvass. There is no formidable candidate against Col. Robinson for Lieutenant Governor, and he is likely to be the candidate of the convention by a unanimous vote. Judge T. B. Martindale, of Marion, has been chosen for permanent President of the convention.

The chairmanship of the State Committee is yet in doubt, and will not be determined until to-morrow. The convention meets at 10 A. M., in the Academy of Music, and will probably conclude its labors early in the evening. The delegates at large to Cincinnati will be Col. R. W. Thompson, Hon. Will Cumback, Hon. James N. Tyner and Gen. Tom Browne. The Presidential Electors for the State at large are Gen. Ben Harrison and Hon. Thomas N. Nelson.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED YESTERDAY AND CASES SUBMITTED ON EVIDENCE AND ORAL ARGUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the Court of Commissions of the Alabama Claims, Monday, Feb. 21, 1876, the following judgments were announced:

In case No. 1,155, in connection with the destruction of the Kate Cory, of New-Bedford, Mass., to Alexander H. Cory, $1,930 37; to John White, $1,631 25; to L. P. Lawton, Executor, $515 62; to Alexander R. Richmond, $373 25; to Sarah H. Allen, $133 98; to William E. Mason, $515 62; to James P. McComser et al., Executors, $279 25; to Benjamin T. Smith, $218 62; to Stephen Flanders, $1,031 85; to Solomon White, Jr., $186 62; to Abner Potter, $1,031 25; to John Kenew, $133 98; to Charles M. Smith, Executor, $711 50; to Perry Gifford, $515 62; interest in all the above cases from the 15th day of April, 1863. The court awarded as the catch of the Cory $3,056 12. In case No. 562, to Benjamin Dexter, $440; in case No. 563, to Joseph March, $272 50; in case No. 590, to Stephen Flanders, $1,296 50; in case No. 1,230, to Manuel Francis, $427; in case No. 1,158, to Henry Dupont and others, $19,590 42; in case No. 1,163, to Manuel A. Pedro, $300; in case No. 1,358, to Frank Ramos, $325; in case No. 1,165, to Joseph Grant, $776; in case No. 1,357, to John B. Miller, $475; in case No. 1,361, to John H. Perkins, $1,381; in case No. 595, to Elisha Herbert, $750.

The following cases were submitted to the court upon the evidence and oral arguments of counsel: No. 1,156, The United States Guano Company; No. 1,174, Joshua T. Snow, to which were attached Nos. 206, William H. Haskin; 747, Joseph Brooks; 905, Albert H. Bassett; and 1,376, Henry Higgins. These cases involve an important point. It appears that the ship Louisiana, of New-Bedford, sailed on the the 25th of April, 1864, with provisions and whaling implements. On the 11th of July she was, as is claimed by the complainants, compelled, in order to escape from the Shenandoah, to go into Kotzebue Sound, and while there struck on a bar, and, being thrown on her beam's end, took fire and was burned, with nearly all the contents, except the oil, which was saved at a cost of three-quarters of the amount on board. Adjourned to Wednesday.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—At a meeting of the Cincinnati Bar Association to-night, a resolution was adopted requesting the Senators from Ohio to oppose by all reasonable means the passage of the bill now pending to reorganize the Federal Judiciary, believing that the same is no improvement upon the present system, but will, by its operations greatly impede and retard the speedy determination of legal controversies in Federal Courts.

THE TURF.

THE CENTENNIAL RACE MEETINGS AT PHILADELPHIA—THE STAKES AND CONDITIONS.

It is proposed to make the turf a prominent auxiliary to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and with this object in view the Point Breeze Park Association has placed its track under the management of the Maryland Jockey Club. The result of this action has been a comprehensive scheme for a grand turf revival in the Quaker City. The turf must necessarily prove a prominent and valuable feature to our Centennial, not only from the amusement it affords to the masses, but from its value in developing the highest type of the horse and showing to the world that the breeding interests in America are receiving the attention they deserve. The projectors of the enterprise are, therefore, receiving the proper encouragement, and there is no doubt that the two running meetings announced to take place during the season will be successful. The programme has not yet been completed, but a number of stakes have been opened, and the liberal sum of $7,000 is offered in added money. These stakes are to close on March 18, and for the first meeting, which is to take place on June 24, 26, 27, and 28, five events are offered for the consideration of breeders and owners of thoroughbred stock. The first to attract the attention is the Inaugural Sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a half, $50 entrance, half forfeit, and $500 added, of which $100 will be given to the second horse, to name at the post. Five or more subscribers are required to fill, and there are allowances to maidens as follows: If 3 years old, 3 pounds; if 4 years, 7 pounds; if 5 years and upward, 12 pounds. Following this is the Reform Club Stake for fillies 3 years old; winners of any single three-year-old sweepstake race of the value of $2,000 or upward, to carry 5 pounds extra; the association to add $600, of which $100 goes to the second filly. The entrance fee is $50, and the third filly is to save her stake. The distance is one mile and a quarter. The Grand Exposition Stake is for colts and fillies 3 years old; one mile and a half; $100 entrance, half forfeit, and the association to add $1,000, of which amount the second horse is to receive $200. The only penalty attached to the conditions are that the winner of any three-year-old stake of the value of $3,000 or over, shall carry five pounds extra. The Leamington stakes, so-called in honor of that grand stallion, who stood at the head of the winning sire list last year, is for two-year-olds, dash of half a mile; $50 entrance, half forfeit, and the association to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse. Mr. Aristides Welch, the owner of Leamington, will also add $200, should the winner be by that horse. The Philadelphia Club Cup is a sweepstakes for all ages, two miles and a half; $50 entrance, play or pay, the association to add $1,000, and the Philadelphia Club $500. The second horse is to receive $200, and the third $100; winners of any cup race this year to carry 5 pounds extra.

For the second meeting the dates have not been fixed, but it will take place between the second Saratoga and the second Jerome Park meetings. Four stakes are open, beginning with the International Handicap Stakes for all ages; to close March 18; one mile and three-quarters; $50 entrance, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared out; the association to add $600, of which amount $100 goes to the second horse. The weights are to be announced Aug. 1, and the declarations to be made on or before Aug. 25; winners, after the publication of the weights, of $1,200, 5 pounds extra; of $1,600, 7 pounds; of $2,000, 10 pounds. The second event is the Association Stakes for four-year olds, $50 each, play or pay, two-mile heats. The association is to add $1,000 to the first horse and $200 to the second. Maidens are allowed seven pounds. The Continental Stake for three-year olds is a dash of two miles, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added by the association, of which $200 to the second horse, the third horse to save his stake; winners of any three-year old stakes since May 15, 1876, to carry five pounds extra; of two such races, eight pounds extra. The last on the list is the Ladies' Stakes, for fillies three years old, $50 entrance, half forfeit and $700 added, of which $200 to the second filly. There are also penalties attached to this race—the same as in the preceding stake. The weights to be carried are those of the Maryland Jockey Club, namely, 75 pounds for two-year olds; three-year olds, 90 pounds, and after Sept. 1, 95 pounds; four-year olds, 108 pounds; five-year olds, 114 pounds, and six-year olds and upward, 118 pounds. Two-year olds in the stakes are to carry 100 pounds and three-year olds 110 pounds.

THE CALIFORNIA RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The pool-selling on the four-mile race, which comes off to-morrow, was lively to-night. There was a large attendance, and much excitement prevailed. At the opening, Rutherford was the favorite, but the stock of Katie Pease brought the highest figure at the close. The following are the prices:

Rutherford	$400	$500	$700
Katie Pease	300	430	800
Foster	310	335	620
Golden Gate	210	210	310
The Field	135	165	250

The weather is magnificent, and the track in splendid condition.

"THE KING OF THE BEGGARS."

At the Rochdale (England) Police Court, on Feb. 7, "Captain" H. C. Von Nievoth, described as a young man of respectable appearance and of good address, was brought up on remand on a charge of vagrancy. The Chief Constable stated that the charge would ultimately resolve itself into one of obtaining money by false pretenses. The prisoner had given the name of Capt. H. C. Von Nievoth, but he had also gone under the aliases of Baron Vievoth and Capt. Vievoth. He had ascertained that the prisoner for the last ten years had been engaged in systematically swindling the public. He had been so successful as a begging impostor, that he holds among the fraternity the distinguished position of "King of the Beggars." At one time he professed to be a Quaker, and thus obtained the confidence of members of the Society of Friends, one of whom set him up in business with his son in Liverpool. He next appeared as a Baptist, then as a member of the Wesleyan body. He also connected himself with the Moody and Sankey and other revival movements. Throughout his career, indeed, he has been connected with almost every religious denomination in the country. Among other things, he has frequently preached at street corners and collected money ostensibly for the erection of places of worship. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

A CENTENNIAL TOAST.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—The following toast has been adopted by the several commands of the Centennial Legion, which comprises corps from each of the old thirteen States, and is to parade in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July next. Military and civil associations throughout the country, celebrating the day, are cordially invited to join in the sentiment: "The day we celebrate—the birthday of the Father of his Country; first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. There is safety to the country in his creed, and honor to his countrymen in his example."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON THE PLAINS.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 21.—Brig. Gen. George Crook, commanding the Department of the Platte, accompanied by Col. Stanton and Lieut. Bourke, leaves here to-morrow morning for Fort Fetterman, for which post a large force of cavalry under command of Brevet Brig. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, Colonel Third Cavalry, is en route. The entire force is to move northward from Fetterman, but for what purpose is unknown. Large parties are arriving from east and west, and departing for the Black Hills daily.

ASKED TOO MUCH OF HIM.

From the Chicago Journal.

"Dick, my boy," said a La Salle street broker to his office boy the other evening, "I believe I shall have to reduce your salary a little."

"Reduce!" echoed the young assistant, "why, I only get $2 a week now."

"Well, then," continued the broker, blandly, "what do you say to dropping the salary entirely and taking a half interest in the business?"

The boy could not be caught in that way; he was too shrewd a lad. He had kept a good track of business and had seen how things were running, and so, instead of thoughtlessly accepting the man's offer, he quietly but firmly replied:

"If it comes to that, Sir, I believe I shall have to leave."

A PRACTICAL PERSON.

In the Probate and Divorce division of the London courts, on Feb. 5, Alphonse Borring petitioned for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, Capt. Chalmers.

Mr. Jeune appeared for the petitioner, Alphonse Borring, who stated that he was married to the respondent on Feb. 26, 1875; he was an indigo merchant in the city; he lived on most affectionate terms with his wife down to May 10, when respondent left him, leaving behind her the following letter addressed to witness: "My dear dear Alphy—I find I cannot live with you any longer, as I love another man, Capt. Chalmers, so have run away with him. It is of no use coming after me, as I shall not return, for I love only him. Think as leniently of me as you can. Good-bye. LINA."

Sir James Hannen, no defense being offered to the suit, granted a decree nisi.

THE NEW-JERSEY FUGITIVE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 21.—James Hand, the New-Jersey fugitive, having been given up on a requisition of the Governor of that State, left Richmond in charge of Officers Whitehead and O'Brien, of Paterson, on the 2:35 P. M. train to-day, en route northward.

A CENTENNIAL PRELUDE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

OBSERVANCES THROUGHOUT THE CITY—THE MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA PARTY—THE EXPECTED MILITARY DISPLAY—A VARIETY OF BANQUETS AND BALLS.

The observances announced for the celebration in this City to-day of the one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of Washington's Birthday, promise to be more general and possibly more hearty than usual. The banks, the Exchanges, the courts, the busy marts of trade and commerce, the schools, both public and private, the public and private asylums, hospitals, and institutions of charity as well as of correction—all these will wear a holiday, air and most of them will be free from their usual bustle. The religious element will be represented in the services to be held in numerous churches of all denominations. The social character of the day will find expression in the many banquets, parties, and balls which will take place, and with both of these, and also of itself, will come the observances of the patriotic element, which is of course the feature of the occasion. This latter will manifest itself in the parade of the Militia, in the display of bunting and other national insignia, in patriotic addresses, readings, &c. Field sports, too, which seem quite recently to have been made a feature of every kind of celebration—local, national, or universal—will also come in for their share of attention and interest.

The public buildings will be appropriately draped, and the vessels in the rivers and harbor will bear the national flag at the masthead. The City Hall will be handsomely decorated. Flags of all nations are to be dislayed, and bunting will be disposed about the pediment under the Governor's Room. A large portrait of Washington, surmounted with miniature flags, is to be placed in the centre.

THE WASHINGTON TEA PARTY.

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE ENTERTAINMENT—SOME OF THE RELICS.

The Martha Washington Centennial Tea Party has already proved a success financially, and the managers give every assurance that as an entertainment it will be equally successful. The interest in it is widespread throughout all classes of people. Every box in the Academy was sold several days ago, and the demand for boxes has been so great that if there had been five times as many as there are, they would all have been sold. The committee having in charge the various features of the entertainment have worked hard, and seem to have accomplished everything necessary to insure perfection in every detail. The preparation of the Academy was begun last night, and will be completed in good season. There will be little or no decoration, the only embellishment proposed being a slight display of bunting and flowers One of the most attractive features of the decorator's work is the series of coats of arms of each State and Territory, forty-nine in number. The coats of arms are entirely new, and are painted on rich blue silk. They are to hang over the different tea tables. The Centennial Committee having in charge the collection of Revolutionary relics has gathered one of the best museums ever exhibited in this country. Following is a list of the relics to to be exhibited, which have not been previously mentioned: Tea-tray about one hundred and fifty years old, loaned by Mrs. A. Kemp; shoe-buckle which belonged to Washington, loaned by Mrs. Robert F. Weir, his great grand niece; table used at Hackensack by Washington, loaned by Mrs. J. Earle; front breadth of dress worn by Lady Washington the day after her wedding; two letters written in camp of Revolutionary Army, 1777, loaned by J. H. Kemp; Washington's coat and vest buttons, loaned by Mrs. F. C. Withers; part of a bed-curtain presented by Lafayette to Mrs. Washington, loaned by Mrs. J. H. Kemp; "Peale's" Washington, loaned by the Seventh Regiment, National Guard; Washington's memorial pitcher, 1799, loaned by James G. Power; Lafayette's camp bedstead; commission issued by Gov. Hancock, 1789, loaned by J. H. Kemp; Baron de Steuben's Army Regulations, promulgated by Congress 1779; letter from Robert Morris, Feb. 8, 1793; Pennsylvania scrip 1775, loaned by H. C. Stryker; original letter, Major Gen. Henry Knox, March, 1791, Secretary of War; Ulster County *Gazette*, January, 1800, account of death of Washington, loaned by Mrs. George Clarke; letter, Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, head-quarters, Greenville, Ohio, December, 1793; commission of an officer in the Royal Artillery, April 2, 1757, signed by George II., countersigned Duke of Marlborough; commission issued to an officer of the British Army, dated Court of St. James, 1772, signed by George III., and Duke of Suffolk's Brigade Orders, Albany, July 1, 1811, signed by P. Gansevoort; dismissal of Josiah Bartlett from military service, loaned by Josiah Bartlett; proclamation of Josiah Bartlett,' President of New-Hampshire, loaned by Josiah Bartlett, Esq.; bronze copy of cast of Houdon's Washington, loaned by Maurice J. Power; bullet-mold used in French war, also during Revolution, loaned by W. H. Montanye; old cup of Mrs. Washington; Mrs. Washington's scarf; Gen. Washington's queue-tie; "Adams'" silver, loaned by F. C. Withers, Esq.; pair of spectacles, formerly property of Washington, letter from Citizen Genet, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of France, 1793; Adams relics; Chair, table, &c., fragment of brick from barracks of Fort Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., stormed by Sir Henry Clinton October, 1777; deed of the best part of town of Westport, Conn., in time of George II., 1729, loaned by Hiram Taylor, Esq.; letter from Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, Adjutant General to Gen. Gates, 1777; letter dated June 28, 1797; poem, "Birth of Washington," loaned by W. H. Montanye, Esq.; valuable papers loaned by Prof. A. B. Gardner, Professor of Law, United States Military Academy; Note from Major Gen. Horatio Gates, A. D. 1800. The Centennial Committee is composed as follows: E. A. Quintard, Chairman; W. H. Guion, R. J. Cortis, L. V. Sone, G. K. Lansing, Col. E. R. Goodrich, Alvah Wiswall, V. A. Gwyer, J. H. Kemp.

The curtain of the Academy stage will rise at exactly 9:30 o'clock, and will disclose upon the stage the fifty matrons who will have charge of the Irving Hall tables, together with their escorts, and 250 young ladies, who are to assist the matrons at the tables. The tableau will be something extraordinary, for there is hardly a costume to be worn by the ladies that has not a wealth of historic associations connected with it, while each of the fifty escorts, an Army officer, is to appear in his military uniform. The exercises will open with the singing of the song and chorus written for the occasion by C. E. Horsley. Following this the "Minuet de la Cour" will be danced by twenty-four ladies and gentlemen dressed in the costumes of 1776. The minuet was invented in the Province of Pitou, in France, and was first danced in Paris in 1653, in the time of Louis XIV. The minuet is entirely new for this generation. It has not been danced in this City since the days of Washington. At the conclusion of the dance the matrons, with escorts and assistants, will march twice around the stage, and then file off to Irving Hall. Music will be furnished by the Seventh and Ninth Regiment Bands and Bernstein's Orchestra. In addition to the ancient costumes to be worn by those officially connected with the entertainment, a large number of unique dresses will be displayed on the floors of the Academy and halls.

GENERAL OBSERVANCES.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL ELEMENTS—THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

In accordance with the resolution of the City authorities, services will be held at Trinity Church, and at other places of devotion. The services at Trinity will begin at 11 A. M., with morning prayer and an anthem. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will deliver an address, and a solemn "Te Deum" will be sung. After the services the chimes will ring out a welcome to the day. At noon the chimes of St. Thomas' Church will be rung. The military celebration will comprise salutes from guns in the harbor fortifications, and from a battery at Fort Green, Brooklyn. The Washington Gray Troop will give a reception at the arsenal, at Forty-fifth street and Broadway. The Eighth Regiment will celebrate the occasion by an evening reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house. The Seventy-first Regiment will give a Centennial reception at the Rink. Company G, Ninth Regiment, promises a good literary entertainment at the armory. The Veterans of 1812 will show their patriotism by a meeting and collation at Military Hall, in the Bowery, and Koltes Post, G. A. R., give a hop at the Germania Assembly Rooms in the evening, for the benefit of the Centennial fund. The American Rifle Association hold a series of contests of marksmanship at Glen Drake, near Pelhamville, and a similar celebration will be had by the Long Island Shooting Club.

The order of United American Mechanics will give a demonstration in the large hall of the Cooper Union during the afternoon, and the pupils of the schools attached to the Cooper Union will give a literary and patriotic entertainment at the same place in the evening. The day will be celebrated at the Hebrew Association's rooms, at No. 112 West Twenty-first street, by a literary and musical entertainment. The Greenwich Club will give a reception in the club-rooms at No. 2 Abingdon square, from 6 P. M. until midnight. A dramatic and musical entertainment will also be given at the hall of St. Bernard's Church.

The dinners and banquets will be a noteworthy feature of the day. Among them will be that of the Society of the Cincinnati, to be given at Delmonico's; by the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District at No. 12 University place, and by citizens of Washington Heights at High Bridge. A fine exhibition of fire-works will be given in front of the City Hall in the evening in case the weather should prove favorable.

The anniversary will be duly celebrated in Brooklyn. The public offices, county, State, and Federal, will be closed. The pupils in the schools, both public and private, will recive a respite from their wonted toil. Flags will be displayed from the Court-house, the City Hall, and many private dwellings. Places of business will, in general, be kept closed, and special religious services will be held in many of the churches. In the evening several balls, among them that of the "Clan Na Gael," will be given. Several fairs and entertainments are also announced.

In Staten Island the stores will be closed and the holiday observed by a general cessation of business. The German singing societies will celebrate the day with concerts and merry-makings, and one or two local organizations will parade through the streets of Middleton and Tompkinsville during the early part of the day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LALANCE AND GROSJEAN MANUFACTORY AT WOODHAVEN, LONG ISLAND—LOSS $400,000.

A fire which destroyed over four hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, and which will cause nearly three hundred people to be thrown out of employment, occurred at Woodhaven, near Jamaica, Long Island, yesterday morning. The property consumed was owned by the Lalance and Grosjean Manufacturing Company of this City, who had buildings covering an entire block of ground. They were of brick, three stories in height, excepting along Atlantic avenue, where they were four stories in height. They were used for the manufacture of all kinds of tin-ware, metal household furnishing goods, hardware, &c. About 2 A. M. yesterday fire was discovered in the "fat room," which was in the main building. In this room the tin used in the establishment was prepared by being dipped in boiling fat. The watchman, as usual, had started the fires on Sunday night, and, according to his story, he believed the fire to have been caused by the fat boiling over and catching fire. At any rate, when discovered by him, the flames were beyond his control. There was no fire under the boilers of the engines, and no steam whistle could be blown for the summoning of assistance. The watchman hastened to give the alarm as best he could, but before any aid could be had, nearly the entire building was ablaze and the roof fell in. The flooring and woodwork had become thoroughly saturated with grease and oil, and burned fiercely, giving forth an intense heat. A number of Jamaica firemen, with three engines, rendered all the assistance they could, but it was soon apparent that their efforts, to be of any avail, must be directed toward the preservation of the buildings not in a blaze. In their efforts they were greatly assisted by the workmen employed in the factory, who worked with a will. So rapid, however, was the progress of the flames, that in little more than half an hour all the buildings excepting the store-house were on fire. The latter building, whose value, with that of the stock contained in it, amounted to about two hundred thousand dollars, was saved. The other buildings were entirely destroyed. The loss on the machinery is estimated at $200,000, on the buildings at $150,000, and on the stock at $100,000. The loss is only about half covered by insurance. Shortly after the beginning of the fire Florian Grosjean, the founder of the company, was sent for. He arrived at the scene of the conflagration about 6 A. M. He was very much excited over the loss of the machinery destroyed. He said he could easily replace the buildings, but that the machinery, probably the most elaborate in use in the country, and which was procured only with the greatest difficulty, could hardly be replaced. About two hundred machines used in the various branches of the business were totally destroyed. While the fire was in progress another fire was discovered in the hotel of M. Theraut, situated opposite the factory. It was extinguished after very little damage had been done. A school-house about a quarter of a mile distant caught fire from sparks falling on the roof, but the flames were soon extinguished.

OTHER FIRES.

Sunday, about 3 P. M., a fire broke out in the village of Chateaugay, Franklin County, in the drug store of R. A. Jackson. The fire spread rapidly to the adjacent buildings occupied by T. C. Gilson, eating saloon; N. Beman, ninety-nine cent store; Dr. Phelps' office; S. G. Lanco, grocery and saloon, and to the storehouse of B. C. Bort in the rear. The loss is estimated at $15,000. There was no insurance on the buildings, but the stock was partially insured.

A fire occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 163 South street, occupied by William H. Dare, dealer in signal oils. Damage to stock, $1,000; insured for $1,500. The first floor is occupied by D. Kellum as a clothing store. Damage by water, $500; insured. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

A frame building containing three stores, owned by Henry Beebe, in Alpena, Mich., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Beebe's loss on the building and stock of groceries is estimated at $10,000; insured for $6,500. O'Brien's loss on boots and shoes amounts to $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The barn of Isaac Luyster, at Green Vale, was burned early Sunday morning, and ten horses perished in the flames. About a year ago Mr. Luyster's carriage-house was burned, and a few evenings later his dwelling-house, under quite mysterious circumstances.

A fire at Ware, Mass., on Sunday, destroyed a large dwelling and barn owned by Elisha Webb, of Worcester, Charles Memel's house and barn, and another barn. Six families were burned out. The loss is $5,000; partially insured.

The Ossipee Woolen Mill, at Waterboro, Me., owned by J. M. Holland, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday. The loss will reach $50,000. A large amount of the stock was saved. The insurance amounts to $16,500.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed a house at River Point, Warwick, owned by Michael English, partially occupied as a market. The house was insured for $700 in the City of Providence.

M. H. Corrigan's residence, No. 13 Newheath street, Boston, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $2,500; insured.

Robert Munsey's house and barn at Northampton was burned Sunday night. The loss is $2,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Sir A. T. Galt has published a pamphlet addressed to the Protestant population of Quebec, in which he warmly indorses Hon. Mr. Huntington's Argenteuil speech.

Judge Billings took his seat in the United States District Court at New-Orleans yesterday morning, in the presence of a numerous attendance of members of the Bar.

Joseph Oroff, of Gardiner, Me., committed suicide Sunday by hanging. Insanity was the probable cause of the act, it being hereditary in his family, two other members of the family having committed suicide.

George C. Packer, Teller of the National Bank of Commerce at New-London, Conn., was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny of four bonds, valued at $1,300, which were placed in the bank for safe keeping.

J. S. Davis, alias J. M. Bosham, was arrested at Watertown, Sunday, on a charge of murder, at Canton, St. Lawrence County, on a description forwarded by the Chief of Police of Louisville, Ky. He admits that he is the man, and that he is guilty.

The boy Ruttan, who is confined in jail in Watertown awaiting trial, charged with the murder of Sarah Conklin, in November last, in Rutland, has made a confession. He denies having strangled the girl, as appearances indicated, but says he killed her with a club.

A mad dog is the occasion of considerable excitement in Vernon township, Sussex County, N. J. Before its condition was known it bit Mr. John Sammins, its owner, and his two children. It then broke loose and ran several miles before being killed, biting several dogs.

A very perceptible earthquake shock was felt in Detroit, Sunday forenoon. It was severe enough to shake the houses and rattle the crockery on the shelves, and caused so much alarm in St. Mary's Church that the congregation speedily vacated the building. The shock lasted several seconds.

The fancy ball to be given by the Governor General and Lady Dufferin on Wednesday next will be a brilliant affair. James Gordon Bennett and a New-York party of ten will attend. Mr. Hurlbut, of the New-York *World*, will be the guest of his Excellency on the occasion. It is thought that between five and six hundred persons will be present, including representatives from the principal American journals.

A party of ten men arrived at Bozeman, Montana, on the night of the 18th inst. from Fort Pease, at the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, and report that the Sioux are encamped in the vicinity of the fort in large numbers. One man from the fort, named Jessey, was killed by the Indians. Fourteen men were left in the camp, and efforts are being made to have three companies of cavalry go to the rescue.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 21.—The firm of J. W. Barker & Co., composed of J. W. Barker and Hon. Allen Munroe, made an assignment to-day to James J. Belden. The failure of the firm is due to shrinkage in values, largely in real estate. None of the salt companies with which they were connected will suffer by the failure. Their liabilities are said to be over three hundred thousand dollars.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HENRY BERGH'S WORK.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—THE OFFICERS' REPORTS—PRESENTATION OF A BANNER BY LADIES.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held its tenth annual meeting in the committee-room of the society's head-quarters, on Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street, last evening. There were few persons there, as far as mere numbers are concerned, but they were all wealthy and influential gentlemen, many of them leading citizens, and all stanchly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the work which the society has begun so well. There were present Messrs. Gallatin, Royal Phelps, Townsend Harris, Benjamin D. Hicks, James Stokes, Elbridge T. Gerry, Edward Matthews, Frank Leslie, Col. F. A. Conkling, Thomas C. Doremus, John M. Bixby, John Ewen, N. P. Hosack, Joseph Sands, E. P. Benjamin, Dr. E. Hoffmann, Thomas C. Acton, and some eight or nine ladies, who came to witness the presentation of a magnificent silken banner by Mrs. John P. Haines, Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. E. P. Benjamin, Miss Caroline Ewen, and some other ladies of this City to the association, in token of hearty sympathy with its objects and proceedings. This banner, which was of crimson silk, was adorned with a superbly painted copy, life size, of the fine emblem of the society, and it was suspended like a tapestry on one side of the chamber, where it formed a very conspicuous decoration. The proceedings were opened by the President, Mr. Henry Bergh, who congratulated the association on its decennial and humorously defended it and himself from the charge of "too much zeal." He said the society would be adequately represented at the Centennial; spoke of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children which had sprung out of their own; and concluded by paying a very handsome compliment to Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, the counsel for the association. The Secretary, Mr. John Colam, read his report, which opened with a detail of the legal proceedings in which the society had been engaged, and the legislative acts which it had procured. The report then gave a summary of its miscellaneous work, such as 863 cases of arrest for various causes within the scope of the statute, in which was included the cruel beating of two performing bears; also, the sending back to the stable of 1,272 animals; also, the merciful destruction by explosive bullets and hydrocyanic acid of 2,164 worn-out creatures, and the removal in the company's ambulances of 176 wounded horses. Next was detailed the spread of the society over the whole country, and the establishment of thirteen branches in this State, with the location of 141 special agents, besides those attached to the society's head quarters. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in the Union Trust Company of $1,818 30, and pointed out that the revenue of the society had suffered considerable diminution during the past year, owing to some of its property having been unlet. The reports were formally accepted and adopted, and the President returned thanks to Mr. Gerry for his services in the law and to Mr. Frank Leslie for his services in his illustrated papers, which had unfailingly advanced the interests of the society and of humanity.

The banner was then presented by Mr. J. P. Haines, and the President, Mr. Bergh, on receiving it stated that it would be unfurled to the breeze for the first time on the auspicious anniversary of Washington's birthday. Mr. Royal Phelps offered a resolution of thanks and sincere appreciation to the ladies for their beautiful offering, which was adopted unanimously. After this, Mr. Gerry made a little speech appealing for a library, which he said was greatly needed, though the empty shelves which wanted filling were just at that moment hidden by the superb banner presented by Mrs. Haines and her friends. Col. Conkling next came forward and in a neat speech very handsomely bore testimony to he excellent services rendered by the society, and to the manner in which it was vanquishing the prejudices of the well-to-do in society, who at first thought it altogether too officious. After this there was some pleasant general conversation, and the meeting broke up.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

W. A. Husted sent a communication to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, offering to erect a building at Washington and Johnson streets for the accommodation of the Police Head-quarters, which he proposes to fit up thoroughly for the purpose named, and which he offers to let to the city for not more than one-half the price paid for the accommodations now enjoyed by the city as a Head-quarters of Police. The matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings, with instructions to report next Monday. The annual report of the Department of City Works was presented, in which Chief Engineer Adams points out the necessity of providing for an increased water supply for the city. In order to do this, he recommends that measures be taken to secure water from some of the streams east of Hempstead, or else utilize that which runs to waste west of that point. Two reports have been prepared by the Salary Committee, one of which proposes to reduce the aggregate of the pay-rolls, by about $30,000, and the other by about $50,000. The former is the majority report, and is based upon the resolution offered by Alderman Griswold to cut ten per cent. from all salaries between $1,500 and $3,000, and twenty per cent. from all those above $3,000.

A THIEVING STEAM-BOAT WAITER.

On the night of Nov. 11, as the Fall River steam-boat Providence was making the trip to this City she met with an accident which stove in her bulk-heads. A panic ensued among the passengers, who rushed from their state-rooms and donned life-preservers in preparation for the worst. Happily, however, no disaster occurred, and the passengers soon returned to their ordinary composure. After the excitement had subsided, one of their number, William H. Duckwitz, a traveler for Feldmann & Decker, No. 477 Broome street, discovered that a number of silk handkerchiefs and ribbons had, in the confusion, been stolen from his state-room. He offered a reward among the help and deck hands for the restoration of the property, but only succeeded in recovering a few trifles. Robert H. Scott, one of the colored waiters, was subsequently arrested by a detective as he was about to sail for New-Orleans, and in his possession was found one of the stolen handkerchiefs, which was identified by Mr. Duckwitz. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Scott was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to three years in State Prison.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday afternoon in reference to the death of John F. Bauer, of No. 115 Smith street, Brooklyn, who was found suffering from the effects of a dose of cyanide of potassium in the photograph gallery of Adolph Schultz, and from which he died within a few minutes after being discovered. Deceased, so his wife stated, had his life insured for $10,000 in the Germania Life Insurance Company, and the policy was made out to her. He appeared despondent on the morning of his death, and was under treatment for a disease which his physicians pronounced incurable. Frank Riley, the clerk who discovered Mr. Bauer, detailed the circumstances of the discovery, saying that he was sitting in a chair, with the door locked on the inside. He had heard Bauer complain of being ill and remark that he did not care how soon he died. The business and domestic relations of deceased, so far as appeared by the evidence before the Coroner, were all satisfactory. The conclusion of the inquest was adjourned until next Wednesday.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.

A well-attended meeting of the Universal Peace Society was held last evening in the Methodist Church in Twenty-seventh street, near Second avenue. At the opening of the meeting prayer was offered by Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, and after the reading of the Secretary's report that lady addressed the meeting. The address was in the nature of a sermon, the text being taken from Corinthians x, 4: "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God, to the pulling down of strongholds." She spoke at some length upon the different interpretations of the passage, giving it as her own opinion that Paul referred to a spiritual warfare; not one of force and craft. In the conflict of darkness and weakness none but spiritual weapons would be required, and as soon as Christianity gained an ascendency, then war must cease. Antoinette Doolittle, of the Mount Lebanon Shaker Society, followed, speaking on "Human Society." Addresses were also made by Frederick Love, Elder F. W. Adams, of the Shakers, and others.

A HUSBAND'S JEALOUSY.

John Gearns, employed as a bartender by Hugh McCue, at the corner of Rector and West streets, was dangerously shot by John Bruce, of No. 392 East Tenth street, last evening, about 7 o'clock, while Gearns was walking in Rector toward Washington. Bruce, who is a sailor, fired four shots at his victim, two of which took effect, one inflicting a slight flesh wound on the scalp, and the other entering the back under the right shoulder. Jealousy on the part of Bruce is assigned as the cause of the attempted murder, he having accused Gearns of intimacy with his [Bruce's] wife. The wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital, and Bruce was arrested by Officer Roche, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

About three weeks ago the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society passed resolutions favoring the reduction of the present tax of ninety cents a gallon on whisky. The Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association approved this action, and appointed a committee to meet a committee of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, and confer with them upon the matter. This committee reported last evening, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association, held at Putnam Hall, Third avenue and Twelfth street. The report states that it had been agreed at the conference, which was held last Wednesday, to present a bill and a petition to Congress at its present session favoring the reduction of the tax on whisky to fifty cents on the gallon, the consolidation of internal revenue districts, and the reduction of the number of internal revenue collectors.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW—AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

The following memorial, remonstrating against the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt law, and suggesting amendments thereto, has been forwarded to Congress:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, merchants and business men in the City of New-York, approving the principle of the law of Congress known as the Bankrupt law, that the estate of an insolvent should by law, uniform throughout the United States, be divided equally among the creditors of the insolvent; and believing that a uniform rule should exist throughout the whole country for the prevention of frauds upon, and preferences among, creditors in cases of insolvency; and that a like uniform rule should prevail, by which an honest insolvent may effect an equitable composition and settlement with his creditors, or by which such an insolvent may obtain a discharge from his debts; believing at the same time that the law ought to be amended by reducing the number of creditors requisite to put a dishonest debtor into bankruptcy, by enlarging the time within which preferential judgments and executions, and sales, transfers, and mortgages of property may be attacked and within which criminal prosecutions for obtaining goods on credit, on false representations, or fraudulently disposing of goods bought on credit, may be brought, and by simplifying the practice and diminishing the expenses of proceedings in bankruptcy; respectfully remonstrate against the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt law, and pray your honorable bodies to take action for the amendment of the same.

FEB. 15, 1876.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,	A. H. & C. B. Alling,
Aaron Claflin & Co.,	Tefft, Griswold & Co.,
N. Sullivan & Co.,	L. M. Bates & Co.,
Lesher, Whitman & Co.,	Ives, Murphy & Bonar,
Goddard & Brother,	Lenmaier Brothers,
Snedeker, Watrous & Boynton.	E. G. Weichmann & Co.,
Fred. Victor & Achelis,	Keefer & Co.,
C. F. Dambmann & Co.,	Dreyfus, Kohn & Co.,
Elliott C. Cowdin & Co.,	Hazen, Whitney & Co.,
Dodge & Olcott,	Carlton, Ayres & Co.,
Mills & Gibb,	Alexander King & Co.,
Heinze, Gross & Co.,	J. & A. Blumenthal,
Blake & Fessenden,	Field, Morris, Fenner & Co.,
Joseph Wilde & Co.,	Joseph Kaufmann,
E. S. Higgins & Co.,	M. Thalmessinger & Co.,
Friedman & Lauterjung,	H. Wronkow & Co.,
C. S. Parsons & Sons,	Marx, Held & Co.,
Ammidown, Lane & Co.,	West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company,
Kessler & Co.,	L. Gotthold,
C. A. Auffmordt & Co.,	Hecht Brothers,
Menser Brothers,	A. De Grieff & Co.
Duke, Graham & Lockwood.	

OBITUARY.

GRAND DUCHESS MARIE NICOLAIEVNA.

A cable dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated yesterday, brought the news of the death of the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaievna, sister of the Emperor of Russia. She was the oldest of the children of the late Emperor Nicholas, and was born Aug. 6, 1819. She was married in 1839 to Maximilian, Duke Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstadt, who died in 1852. The Grand Duchess was married morganatically in 1856 to Count Stroganoff, a member of a highly distinguished noble family of Russia, a Colonel of the Guard and Imperial equerry. He survives the Grand Duchess.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Rev. William H. Goodwin, D. D., LL.D., one of the Board of Regents, died at his home in Tompkins County, in this State, a few days since. Dr. Goodwin was born in Tompkins County, and at the time of his death had been forty years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During all these many years he missed attending religious services only four Sabbaths. In 1854 he was elected State Senator from the Ontario district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Myron H. Clark as Governor. In 1865, Dr. Goodwin was elected a member of the Board of Regents. He was about sixty-four years old.

Mrs. Marie Bogy, mother of Hon. Lewis V. Bogy, United States Senator from Missouri, died a few days since at her home in Ste. Genevieve, Ill. The deceased had well-nigh completed her ninetieth year, and was believed to be the oldest native inhabitant of the State. She was the daughter of Vital Beauvais, of Kaskaskia, the descendant of a family which emigrated to Illinois from Canada in 1740. Her death was the pure result of natural debility.

Hon. D. P. Brewster died yesterday at his home in Oswego. Mr. Brewster represented the Oswego and Oneida district in Congress for four years, from 1839 to 1843.

Isaac W. Frye, a well-known journalist, and associate editor of the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, died yesterday in that city.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 21.—A cattle train on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad ran off the track just above West Rumney to-night. Three cars were thrown from the track and smashed up, and the track was torn up for some distance. No one was injured. The accident was caused by an ox getting under the car wheels. A wrecking train has been sent from Lake village to the scene of the accident. It will take all night to repair damages.

DAYTON INHALER AND DISINFECTOR, with vincontagium, is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma. Sold by druggists. Manufactory, No. 20 West Houston st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

That Toothache.

Well, you can get rid of it without a particle of pain at DR. COLTON'S in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Breach of Faith

To disclose the secrets of a lady's toilet, or we could name thousands who owe their clear and beautiful complexions to use of LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH."—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; a full report of the Babcock trial; the doings of Congress and the State Legislature; the proceedings of the Plymouth Church Advisory Council; the Andover Letter; Moody and Sankey's work in this City; Editorials on matters of current interest; Notes from Over the Sea, by Grace Greenwood; a column of Political Notes; a page of Agricultural matter; The Hot-bed; What to Raise in the Garden; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial Matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma, and threatening coughs, COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the phosphate of lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is sold by all respectable druggists, and is an article that should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Man. only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

A distressing Cough can be cured by using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50 cents and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Are prepared by a practical dentist.

MARRIED.

POTTS—BENNETT.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. H. Gregory, GEORGE W. POTTS to FANNIE E. BENNETT.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, Feb. 19, JAMES MANSFIELD, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Also, on the 20th, JESSIE PATERSON, aged 2 years and 7 months, the son and daughter of Mathias B. and Jessie Arnold.

Funeral services from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st. and 6th av., Wednesday morning, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BALL.—Feb. 18, 1876, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., EMMA MALVENIA, eldest daughter of Charles H. and Lillie V. Ball, aged 11 years, 9 months, and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Mr. J. Jay Nestell, No. 317 East 125th st., this day (Tuesday) at 2 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, Monday, Feb. 21, JAMES CAMPBELL, aged 50 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORLIES.—Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at the house of her brother-in-law, Edwin Maynard, Chicago, MARIA W. CORLIES, widow of the late Alfred W. Corlies, of New-York City.

The remains will be brought to New-York for interment.

CUDDY.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, 20th inst., EDWARD H. CUDDY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 504 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—WINFIELD SCOTT, second son of Obadiah N. and Frances B. L. Cunningham, aged 36 years, 8 months, 16 days.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 642 Greenwich st.

COX.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 20, of diphtheria, ALFRED R., son of Henry T. and Mary A. Cox, aged 7 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner Henry and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

DOSCHER.—On Monday, Feb. 21, JOHN E. DOSCHER, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 West 11th st., on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HALSEY.—At New-Orleans, La., on Sunday, Feb. 20, 1876, FANNIE E. HALSEY, wife of William F. Halsey, and daughter of the late Richard T. Haines, in the 34th year of her age.

KIMBALL.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 20, 1876, of diphtheria, HORACE CREIGHTON KIMBALL, eldest son of Horace E., and the late Mary C. Kimball, aged five years.

KIRTLAND.—On Saturday, Feb. 19, JANE S., wife of Charles A. Kirtland.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 11:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

PLATT.—At Flushing, on Saturday, 19th inst., ELEANOR F. BROOKS, wife of James Platt.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Irving place, Flushing, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M. Boat leaves foot of East 34th st. at 10:15, connecting with Long Island Railroad. Carriages will be in waiting at Main street Station, Flushing.

PAXTON.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 20, 1876, after a lingering illness, ELIZA A., wife of John R. Paxton, in the 51st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 73 West 127th st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTSON.—In New-York City, suddenly, on Feb. 17, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, aged 50 years and 2 months.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Union Church, in 1st st., corner Montgomery, Newburg. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

ROGERS.—On Monday, Feb. 21, WILLIAM BAYARD ROGERS, son of the late Benjamin Woolsey Rogers, aged 67 years.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—At Rome, Italy, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, in the 21st year of his age, ANDREW FOSTER, only son of Gamaliel G., and Margaret T. E. Smith.

At a special meeting of the Delta Chapter of the Delta Phi Fraternity the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God to take from us our loved friend and brother, ANDREW FOSTER SMITH; be it

Resolved, That by his death we have lost a devoted brother and an earnest friend, who, by his kindly disposition and upright character, had endeared himself to all who knew him.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his family in this their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this chapter wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily papers and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1876.

CHALMERS WOOD,
GEORGE BARNEWELL OGDEN,
WILLIAM EDWARD VERPLANCK,
Committee.

SMITH.—On Sunday morning, after a short illness, CHARLES W. SMITH, only son of Madeline S. and the late William S. Smith, aged 17 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 242 East 33d st., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPAULDING.—Suddenly, on the 20th inst., Hon. ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 99 West 61st st., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

VAN VLECK.—At No. 242 West 34th st., on Monday, Feb. 21, JULIA A., widow of Rev. John Van Vleck.

Funeral services at her late residence on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1:30. Remains will be taken to New-Prospect, N. Y., for interment.

VAN WOERT.—At Greig, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 19, JOSEPHINE L., daughter of Jacob and Theresa Van Woert, aged 1 year and 7 months.

VIETOR.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 21, WILLIAM ARTHUR, son of Charles H. and Emily M. Vietor, aged 1 year and 3 months.

WALL.—On Saturday, 19th inst., of diphtheria, FRANK T., son of Frank T. and Annie C. Wall, aged 10 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday morning, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 249 Madison av.

WADSWORTH.—On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20, of membraneous croup, WILLIAM BALDWIN, infant son of W. B. and Mary M. Wadsworth, aged 1 year and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Tilney, No. 353 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 P. M.

WHITLOCK.—On Sunday morning, ARMENIA P. WHITLOCK, widow of the late Garret S. Whitlock.

Funeral from her late residence, Matteawan, N. J., on Wednesday, 23d, at 12:30 P. M. Services at Brick Church, Marlboro, at 2 P. M. Train leaves New-York, by Long Branch Railroad, at 11 A. M. for Matteawan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART SALE-PEREMPTORY.

MR. TOMES' COLLECTION OF OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, BY GREAT MODERN MASTERS OF THE SPANISH SCHOOL, and now on exhibition at the ART ROOMS, No. 817 BROADWAY.

Pradilla, (favorite pupil of Fortuny,) Galofre, Agrassot, Mejia, Frances, Plasencia, Garcia, Zuloaga, Tusquet, Olavide, Sala, Madrazo, Serret, Canaletto, &c., &c.

ALSO, AMERICAN.

Shattuck, Casilear, Kensett, Eaton, Gay, Elder, Magrath, Ream, Chapin, Van Elten, &c., &c.

The whole to be sold PEREMPTORILY by auction to the highest bidder on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 23d and 24th.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART SALE.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms,

No. 817 Broadway, day and evening,

AMERICAN AND SPANISH ART.

MR. FRANCIS TOMES' COLLECTION.

To be sold by auction, without reserve,

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, AT 8 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 12 M., for Europe per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11 A. M. for Europe per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steamer Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow,) and at 11:30 A. M. for Great Britain, Ireland and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct mail for Brazil leaves New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

ALBERT W. AIKEN'S NEW STORY,

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES,

out to-day in

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, New-York, Feb. 8, 1876.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Society will meet at Delmonico's, 14th st. and 5th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1876, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the 144TH ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. Members of other State societies are invited to be present. The Standing Committee will meet at 6 P. M. By order. HAMILTON FISH, President.

MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
NO. 656 BROADWAY,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 4 P. M.,
A VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"NINETY AND NINE," BY MR. IRA D. SANKEY, arranged with accompaniment for the piano and organ.—This beautiful sacred solo has been wonderfully blessed, and thousands will be glad to get it in this form. Ask for AUTHOR'S EDITION OF THE NINETY AND NINE. Price, 35 cents.

BIGLOW & MAIN,
No. 76 East 9th st., New-York.

For sale also at the bookstore at the Hippodrome.

"OUR PATRIOT FLAG," BY C. E. HORSLEY, to be sung at the Academy of Music Feb. 22; price, 40c.; also, "Centennial March," Mack, 50c. "Better Times," waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Auf Wiedersehen," waltz, Aronson, 50c.; "Haunting Eyes" and "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX) will hold a series of religious meetings in their meeting-house, on 20th st., west of 3d av., beginning on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and continuing afternoons at 3 and evenings at 7:30 until further notice. Robert W. Douglass, Elizabeth L. Comstock, Thomas Kimber, Luke Woodard, and other ministers are expected. The public are cordially invited.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUEST of the City authorities, Grace Church will be opened for Divine service on Feb. 22, at 11 A. M.

THE LATE MINING DISASTER.

THE EXPLOSION AT ST. ETIENNE—TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

A letter from St. Etienne, under date of Feb. 8, has the following details of a calamity already reported by the cable:

"The violence of the explosion at the Jabin pit caused the most inconceivable destruction, as everything is demolished from floor to ceiling. The woodwork is in pieces, the men's implements of work are broken or bent, and masses of rock were torn from their beds and scattered in every direction. Months must elapse before labor can be resumed; and the loss to the company is exceedingly great, as they will have to pay at least eight hundred thousand francs to the families of the dead and wounded. The exact number of the men who were in the pit at the time of the explosion is not precisely known, but the man who has charge of the lamps reports 226. The day number is ordinarily 240, but on Friday some of the colliers were absent to draw for the conscription, and thus their lives were saved. At 5 on Sunday evening 108 dead bodies had been recovered from the pit. The President of the Republic has sent 5,000 francs for the families of the victims, and Mme. la Maréchale de MacMahon, 500 francs; M. Buffet, (Interior,) 3,000 francs; Viscount de Meaux, (Commerce,) 1,000 francs, other subscriptions raise the total to 15,000 francs.

Another communication from St. Etienne, dated Feb. 7 says:

"We have to-day witnessed one of the most heart-rending scenes which ever saddened a population. The funeral of the victims commenced at 11 in the morning, and did not conclude until 8 advanced in the evening. An early hour a crowd collected at the hospital in the Faubourg du Soleil. In the large court-yard sixty-one coffins were placed in a long line, covered with black cloths having a white cross on them, and over all a wreath of immortelles. The snow, which fell in large flakes, had covered that lugubrious preparation with large white patches. An immense number of persons had collected all round the vicinity. Tears, groans, and lamentations prevailed on all sides. At last the cortège was formed. At the head of the procession was a battalion of soldiers, numerous clergy from all the parishes, Mgr. Thibaudier, auxiliary Bishop, officiating; the Sisters of Charity. Then came the coffins, carried by miners, followed by the relatives, who could not restrain their sobs. As chief mourner came the Marquis d'Ahsac, representing the Marshal President; the Viscount de Meaux, Minister of Commerce; the Prefect of the Loire, M. Robinet de Cléry, Procureur General at Lyons; the Generals, the Mayor, Adjoints, and Municipal Councilors of St. Etienne; the Judges, the superior officers of the garrison, the representatives of the various administrations; the engineers; the students of the mining school; those of the Lycée; the Christian brothers, &c.; the procession was closed by another battalion. The head of it had reached the cathedral before the last had left the hospital. The sacred edifice was guarded by the gendarmes, the Police, and soldiers without weapons. The bodies, ranged in four lines, filled the nave entirely. The band of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment played a funeral march as the cortège arrived. Mgr. Thibaudier celebrated mass pontifically, and pronounced the absolution, after having delivered a touching oration on the victims of labor. After the religious ceremony, the procession reformed, and proceeded to the cemetery. The crowd forced the gates; how prevent relatives and friends from saying a last adieu to their loved ones? The grief, which had been restrained during the whole day, at last burst out; it was desolating. Women, children, old people, threw themselves upon the coffins unable to bear the woes of a final parting. The cries and sobs drowned the voice of the Prefect, who made a pathetic speech. With great management the public force procured the evacuation of the cemetery, so that the grave-diggers could proceed to their final duties. Snow fell during the whole time. While the Catholic service was being performed seven dead were taken to the Protestant cemetery. Seven others, unrecognized, remained at the hospital, where hastily prepared coffins await the bodies as they are brought up. And, only 100 have yet been found!"

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Feb. 21:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold two five-story brick stores and French-flat houses, with lots, each 25 by 85, situate on Eighth avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth street, for $27,750 each, to Andrews Soher, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a court decree similar to the above, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee sold a four-story Philadelphia brick-front tenement-house, with lot 25 by 162.9, on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 205 feet west of Second avenue, for $10,000, to Edward Oppenheimer, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

Winans & Davies, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 75, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 75 feet west of First avenue, to Edward Oppenheimer, plaintiff.

R. H. Ludlow & Co., under a like order, also sold a Supreme Court foreclosure decision, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick store, with lot 24.8 by 42.9 by 25 by 46.1, No. 7 Centre Market place, east side, about 170 feet south of Broome street, for $6,460, purchaser being S. Raabe, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining auctions of the day were adjourned as follows: Sale by R. Y. Harnett of a house and lot on Fifth avenue, north of Thirteenth street, and a house and lot on Thirteenth street, west of Fifth avenue, 25th inst. Sale by James M. Miller of the Park Theatre leasehold, 28th inst. Sale by Winans & Davies of a plot of land, with improvements, on Third avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-third street, March 11, and sale by Mr. Harnett, of a house and four lots on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street, nine die.

To day being a legal holiday, the Exchange will be closed.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, FEB. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By R. A. Lawrence & Co.

2 five-story brick stores and French-flat houses, with lots, 8th av., W. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 55th st.; lots each 25x85; $27,720 each $55,440

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 76th st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d av.; lot 25x102.2 10,000

By Winans & Davies.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 73d st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av.; lot 25x75.. 9,500

By R. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story brick store and lot, No. 7 Centre Market place, e. s., about 170 ft. s. of Broome st., lot 24.8x42.9x25x45.1 6,460

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 19.

Robinson st., n. s., between Washington and West sts., leasehold, 25.9x89; Fanny Fisher to Eugene Widmann..... $5,000

51st st., s. s., 131 ft. w. of 5th av., 24.6x100.5, leasehold; Margaret 1. Courtenay to Albert Keller..... 27,000

6th av., n. e. corner 42d st., 20.5x62, leasehold; Henry P. DeGraaf to William H. DeGraaf.... 70,000

91st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 80x100.5; Edward Collins to Richard Hancock..... nom.

10th st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x92.8; Gertraud Adler and husband to Conrad Waldeck..... 15,500

9th av., w. corner 21st st., 112x150; George Washington Lawrence to William L. Dodge.. 13,000

41st st., s. s., 349 ft. e. of 2d av., 16x98.9; Mary F. Billings and husband to Mortimer W. Billings..... nom.

Christopher st., s. s., 177.9 ft. e. of Waverley place, 48.9x11.6x irregular; Thomas B. Greene to Martha G. Breslen..... nom.

Canal st., No. 141, 40.4 ft. e. of Washington st., 29.4x100; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Charles McManus..... nom.

92d st., s. s., 93 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x102.2; William Beckman to Charlotte Ahlvers..... 3,000

Unionport road, 300 ft. n. of Tinton ave., 25x125, (24th Ward;) Sarah Nolan to Jacob Mitchell..... 625

10th av., w. s., 66 ft. s. of 20th st., 22x100; Michael Cunningham to Mary O'Sullivan..... 12,000

Same property; Timothy O'Sullivan and wife to Michael Cunningham..... 2,000

11th av., s. e. corner of 155th st., 155x192; Trustee; Samuel Scheffer and wife to Alexander Blum..... 47,750

92d st., s. s., 206.2 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x98.9; David Thompson to George W. Brooks.. nom.

Cortlandt av., s. s., 44 ft. e. of No. 103 to Clinton st. x25; Emma Toy to Mary Pickard.. nom.

Cedar st., No. 141, 40.4 ft. e. of Washington st., 29.8x54; Frank Rudd, Referee, to Charles McManus..... 10,100

20th st., No. 42, s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 4th av., 20.10x98.9; William Sinclair, Referee, to Edwin Corning..... 21,100

60th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.5; Morris Herzberg and wife to Alfred Bennett.. 43,750

Road to William's Bridge, 50x161, (24th Ward;) Robert Brown to John Fulton..... 1,500

Jefferson av., s. s., 793 ft. w. of William's Bridge Road, 50x100, (24th Ward;) George Opdyke and wife to Alexander Stevens..... 700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT—A BROADWAY store; first class; two fronts; most sightly situated for increase in value; will be sold $50,000 below cost; one-third or one-half or all cash; positive price, $250,000. Possession at any time; $25,000 a year rent for three years is offered for it as it stands if accepted immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SIXTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—At a bargain, first-class four-story full-front high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the latest modern improvements; will exchange for a house below 34th st. RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

NO. 18 WEST 50TH ST.—FOR SALE BY ORder of Executor, this first-class four-story brown-stone house, built by John H. Sherwood, Esq., 25x60 feet, well arranged and in order; lot 100.5; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

SPLENDID AND VALUABLE BUILDING. Swith plot of ground, for sale, on a Fifth avenue corner by 145th st., now bringing a good interest, and will increase in value for mercantile purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop dwelling, No. 10 West 57th st. For particulars apply to W. H. GRANBERY & CO., or on the premises after 3 P. M. principals only.

$75,000 WILL BUY 5TH AV. FOUR-story house, stable, and two lots, below 23d st., rented for 27,000.
PAUL F. TODD, No. 55 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 58D ST., CLOSE TO 5TH av., a first-class twenty-three foot house, in perfect order. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

East 15th st., near 2d av.—Three-story brick, 21x54.
East 16th st., near 3d av.—Four-story E. b., brick.
East 17th st., near Irving place.—Three-story brick.
West 25th st., near Broadway.—Four-story brick, 25x53.
East 30th st., near 5th av.—Three-story brown-stone.
East 32d st., near 5th av.—Four-story b. s., 23x60.
West 37th st., near 5th av.—Four-story b. s., 25x60.
East 38th st., near Madison av.—Four-story b. s., 25x60.
Eas. 40th st.—Four-story brown-stone, 25x55.
West 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.—4-story b. s.
West 48th st., near 6th av.—Three-story brown-stone.
East 49th st., near 5th av.—Four-story English base.
West 49th st., near 6th av.—Three-story brown-stone.
East 50th st., near Lexington av.—Three-story, 20x50.
West 83d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—3-story b. s.
West 56th st., near 5th av.—Four-story b. s., 25x80.
Lexington av., near 34th st.—Four-story brown-stone.
Lexington av., near 36th st.—Three-story brown-stone.
Madison av., on a corner.—Four-story brown-stone.
5th av., near 14th st.—Four-story brick.

Also many other houses for sale and to rent on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., and on the cross-streets, in desirable locations. Lists and full particulars at our office. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING WELL-LOCATED houses, the owners of which are disposed to sell at reasonable prices: 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet, in fee, $27,500; 36th st., west of Fifth av., 25 feet, in complete order, $47,500; 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18.9 feet, handsome basement house, $32,500; 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet, $31,500; No. 9 East 54th st., superior built, to elegant order, 25 feet; No. 38 East 31st st., handsome 20-foot, $22,000; No. 45 East 25th st., east of Madison square, first-class, 25 feet, complete order, $52,000; 55th st., east of 5th av., 20 feet, elegant cabinet finish, $39,000. Permits and particulars given.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses. West 56th st., close to 5th av., 25x80x100.
West 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x65x100.
West 56th st., near 5th av., 20x65x100.
West 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs., 17x89x100.
West 37th st., close to 5th av., 23x65x100.
East 37th st., near Park av., 20x60x100.
Corner house on 5th av., near 30th st.

For particulars apply to J. S. MATHEWS,
No. 240 Broadway.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS

specially called to new houses built by CORNELIUS O'REILLY; finished with great care in all their details.

NO. 254 MADISON AV.

NOS. 16, 22, AND 24 WEST 40TH ST.

They are offered to cash purchasers. Prices to suit the times. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front, lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES FOR SALE—Prices to suit the times.—Nos. 21 West 58th st., 10 West 57th st., 18 and 24 West 56th st., 9 and 15 East and 61 West 54th st., 1 East 53d st., 17 East 46th st., 24 West 45th st., 16 West 40th st., and 9 West 36th st.; also, Nos. 566, 583, 607, 614, 628, and 780 5th av., and 238, 254, and 412 Madison av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALists and others—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH DEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WITH IMMEdiate possession, a medium-size high-stoop stone-front house in West 53d st.; beautifully and tastefully furnished, and in complete order, with every modern improvement; can be had for $27,500, with all the furniture as it stands; $10,000 is all the cash that will be required; balance on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 18 WEST 50TH ST.—FOR SALE, BY ORder of Executor, this first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60x100.5. In order; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS, NORTH-WEST CORner of 111th st. and 4th av.; $2,500 each. E. & W. H. DOBBS, No. 128 West 33d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. REGEMAN, Executor, No. 36 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y., one is graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty acres; immense quantities of fruit; brick mansion, stone basement, out buildings, large river front, docks, ice-house, unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photographs at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in Orange County, two hours by rail and three by boat from City; five minutes' drive from two stations and thirty minutes from landing; sixty-seven acres; location unsurpassed, with house, carriage-house, barn, and other out-buildings all A No. 1; tenant-house on place. Address IRVING, No. 189 Duane st.

FIFTEEN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE—In New-Jersey, thirty minutes by rail; lots no less than 100x150; all have gas, water, &c.; prices graded; fruit and ornamental trees, &c., prices from $5,000 to $15,000, on liberal terms.
J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ROCKMOUNT ESTATE, STAMFORD, CONN.—Handsome eight section cottages, sixteen rooms, hard wood finish; gas, water, &c.; price, $16,000. Owner, P. G. HUBERT, No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Wilson H. Blackwell, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S sale of valuable

3D AV. BUSINESS CORNER,

By order of SAMUEL RAYNOR, Esq., Executor, No. 2,198th av., south-west corner of 120th st., now occupied as J. Stiner & Co.'s tea store.
ALSO,
No. 319 East 117th st., desirable two-story basement and attic FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE.
Also, at the same time and place, No. 320 West 51st st., (No. 10 Monadnock place,) THREE-STORY BRICK PRIVATE RESIDENCE, within one block of the depot of the

ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Maps, permits, and further particulars of auctioneers,
BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS,
No. 4 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—No. 714 BROADWAY, and south-east corner 9th av. and 44th st.

By order of H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FEB. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—The three-story marble-front house and lot No. 714 Broadway, east side, between 4th st. and Astor place, and opposite Washington place, lot 25 by 137 feet 6 inches.

9TH AV.—The five three-story brick stores (with dwellings and lots) on east side 9th av., commencing on south-east corner of 44th st., each 20 by 100 feet (to be sold together.) Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 127 WEST 32D ST.

To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, FEB. 24,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps, &c., at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of CHARLES L. SNOW and ENOCH RICHARDSON, comprising the late firm of SNOW & RICHARDSON, bankrupts, will sell at public auction at Apalachicola, Fla., on the premises, on the 15th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., the two mills known as the Curtis Mills, or all the interest of said bankrupts in said mills, together with all the personal property, to wit: Tug Rita, three barges, tools, &c.; said mills and said personal property being located at Apalachicola. R. G. BROWN, Assignee,
f22-law3wTu* No. 111 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING NO. 194 PEARL st., running through to Water st.; four stories on Pearl st. and five on Water st.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—LOW PRICES FOR GOOD TENANTS—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwellings on Prospect place; also, on East 41st, 42d, and 43d sts. Call at office corner of 42d st. and Prospect place, or CHAS. H. TODD, No. 70 Beaver st.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE FAMily for one or two years, house No. 21 West 33d st., in the Astor block, in good order and well furnished; also stable close by, in 32d st. Address Box No. 4,601 Post Office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 42 MORton st., two parlors, two basements, two rooms on the third floor, to a quiet, respectable family with good reference; can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; all modern improvements.

AT WESTPORT, CONN.—TO LET—PLEASANT, large cottage, ten rooms; heater, range, &c.; stable, with two stalls; rent very low. Apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Westport, Conn.

FRENCH APARTMENTS IN ALEXANDRA Building, 6th av. and 51st st.; marble baths; heated by steam; first class. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 630 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 104 EAST 19TH st., second house east of Union Square; rent $2,000. Apply to Hobbs & Oliver, 64 University place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT UNFURNISHED.

21st st., near Broadway, 5 stories	$3,500
23d st., near Madison av., 4 stories	2,750
29th st., (Lamartine place,) 4 stories	2,000
46th st., near Lexington av., 4 stories	2,000
53d st., near 6th av., 4 stories	2,250
65th st., near Lexington av., 3 stories	1,500

TO RENT FURNISHED.

16th st., near Rutherford place, 4 s., per month	$175
18th st., near 2d av., 3 stories, per month	225
21st st., near 6th av., 3 stories, per month	250
26th st., near Lexington av., 4 s., per month	300
36th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, per annum	5,000
40th st., near Lexington av., 4 s., per month	250
49th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, per month	300
53d st., near 6th av., 3 stories, per month	250
53d st., near Madison av., 4 stories, per month	400
6th av., near 42d st., 5 stories, per month	300
Madison av., near 66th st., 4 stories, per annum	4,800

Lists and full particulars at our office.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

FOR RENT—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT THIRTYthree acres, situated on the west shore of Hempstead Harbor, nearly opposite Oyster Cove and Sea Cliff, and three miles from Roslyn village; twenty-five miles from New-York by boat and rail. Apply to or address M. S. HEISER, Roslyn, Long Island, or 92 WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, No. 88 Nassau st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (PURchased,) No 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; furnished, $29,000. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK — RENT; fully furnished; elegant county seat, fine acreage, extensive views, excellent neighborhood; large residence, containing every modern convenience. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.; Orange, opposite principal station.

TO LET—No. 22 EAST 42D ST., FULLY AND ELEgantly furnished; will be rented for one or more years to a strictly private family.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS CORNER house and stable on 5th av., below 34th st.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE

THE OFFICES

NOW OCCUPIED BY THE

N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.,

No. 52 Broadway,

EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.,

WELL SUITED FOR A

LARGE CORPORATION.

Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes.

Also, other desirable offices in same building.

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These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

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GEORGE JONES,
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Offices.

Desirable and well lighted

offices of various sizes on first and second floors of the ASTOR HOUSE to let at

GREATLY REDUCED

prices. Apply to the Superintendent, Room No. 35, Astor House Offices.

TO LEASE.

OFFICES—Main and other, No. 240 Broadway.
LOFTS—No. 738 Broadway and near Broadway.
STORES—No. 1,153, 1,157, 1,159 Broadway.
LOTS—West 32d st., and 8th av., opposite Park.
FLOORS—West 25th st.; West 32d st.
HOUSES—West 25th st.; West 32d st., 8th av., opposite Park; East 33d st.; West 107th st.
W. R. MORGAN,
No. 2 West 62d st., corner 8th av., 8 to 10 A. M.

TO LET—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED PAPER STORE No. 30 Beekman st.; one of the best stands in the City, having been a paper store continuously for twenty-two years. Also, four lofts, with or without steam power; terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO RENT.

Eighth av., No. 461, corner 33d st., to rent from May 1; a superior business stand. Apply to
ALEX. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BUILDINGS AND STORES ON MAIDEN Lane, near Nassau st.—To let cheap, suitable for furs, fancy goods, toys, jewelry, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS OF NO. 72 Beekman st., 25x90, finished throughout, and with gas and water; well lighted. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & Co., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LET—SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY and 34th st., very showy store, occupied over twenty years for the same business; is made twice as large. Also, store and basement, No. 1,275 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEgant lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size 37x100 about. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET—ON LIBERTY ST., CLOSE to Broadway, en suite or singly, at rates to suit the times. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

VACANT LOTS TO LET—WITH WATER FRONT, between 62d and 64th sts., 1st av. and East River. Apply at Nos. 261 and 263 Water st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase. If you have, or know of, such property to sell send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A FAMILY OF three grown-ups, an English basement house, between 10th and 23d sts., 2d to 5th avs.; rent not to exceed $1,800. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (Bible House.)

WANTED TO PURCHASE—(ONE-THIRD CASH) a small house in good neighborhood; price not to exceed $15,000. Address Post Office Box No. 5,192.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

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AT MORISON'S

First-class and reliable servants' office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. (Established 1853.) Respectable girls waiting for situations.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths. Swedish, German, and French servants only, female and male. MAURICE LINDQUIST, Proprietor.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY an American young girl, who understands her duties; is quick and tidy and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; will assist the cook when required; is a good plain cook; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a German girl; can cook, wash, iron, and do general house-work; for City or country; good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; no objection to take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at or address No. 339 3d av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Swedish Protestant girl as chamber-maid, nurse, and to do plain sewing; speaks good English; best of references; wages, $12. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable colored girl in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 26th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR to assist with the Washing and do Chamber-work.—By a respectful young girl; can see her last employer. Call at 431 1st av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid or laundress, or laundress alone; good reference. Call at No. 435 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERman girl as chamber-maid; would take care of grown children, or sew if required; first-class City reference. Address No. 654 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, active young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; would assist in the care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress, or would wait on a lady or young miss; the very best of City reference. Call at No. 350 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid or waitress; has good City reference. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock, Church of our Savior, 3rd av., between 38th and 39th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR House-work.—By a young English girl; can furnish reference as to character; City or country. Call or address No. 13 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-maid and fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City and country reference; no cards noticed. Call at No. 410 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to cook, wash, and iron; best of City reference. Call at No. 422 East 16th st., second floor.

COOK, OR COOK TO ASSIST WITH WASHing and Ironing.—By a respectable and well-recommended young woman; very good family cook; meats, game, &c.; makes nice soups; makes excellent bread and biscuit; good washer and ironer; willing, honest, sober, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By a mother and daughter; the mother to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing; is a good cook, and excellent bread, biscuit, cake and pastry maker; daughter as chamber-maid and waitress; is a first-class waitress: has the best of City reference. Address C. G., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, broils, gravies, &c., and a superior washer and ironer; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHOM we know and can recommend as first-class cook; understands French, German, and English cooking, pastry, &c., and makes superior bread, biscuit, and rolls; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIAble, steady young woman, (Protestant;) for City or country; or can take care of children; or seamstress; can sew well on several machines; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c. — WAITRESS, &c. — BY TWO Scotch Protestant servants—a first-rate cook and laundress and a very competent waitress and chamber-maid; are willing to live in country or City, and have good references; will go separately if desired. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—IN HOTEL OR RESTAURANT, BY A thoroughly competent woman who understands her business in every branch; cooks all kinds of meats, fish, game, poultry in superior style; is also a good oyster cook; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL WOMAN COOK, fully understanding all the duties pertaining to the situation; she takes full charge, and does marketing to her employer's best advantage; would take her own kitchen-maid if needed; good City reference. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY; understands her business in all its branches; first-class references from her previous employers; no one need call but first-class private families. Address M. A. B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, BY A NEAT, FAITHFUL woman, with good City reference; will help in the laundry; will take moderate wages in a steady place. Call or address Cook, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; FRENCH AND English; boning and larding; side dishes, jellies, pastry, and desserts of various kinds; reference from the highest families in City. Can be seen at No. 245 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family dishes; City or country; five years' City reference. Address M. J., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—WAITER,—BY A MARRIED FRENCH couple; wife as first-class cook, man as excellent waiter, together in a private family; best City references. Address M. C., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK; UNderstands fowls, larding, makes soups of all kinds; is an excellent baker and dessert maker; has good references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a neat, competent, industrious girl, with good City references; City or country. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family, where a kitchen maid is kept; wages, $35; City references. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT NORTH GERMAN COOK in a private family where a kitchen girl is kept; best references given. Address Berlin, Box No. 2,969 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloak-maker, who cuts and fits in the latest French styles, wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; no objections to go in the country. Call or address E. C., No. 610 2d av., third floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; engagements by the day; all the latest fashions for evening dresses; best reference. Address F., Box No. 257 TIMES UP

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.........WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA.........WED., March 8
*RUSSIA...WED., March 1 | PARTHIA..WED., March 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 23d February, 1876. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC...............SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....................SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Heliard...............................Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre......................................Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier................................Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..............................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO....................................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..................................March 7, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..................................March 14, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.............................March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA................................March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Earle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.......................Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA......................Thursday, March 23

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—On and after March 1 the steam-ships of this line will discharge and load cargo, also, embark passengers at their Pier, No. 42 North River, (Pacific Mail Dock,) foot of Canal st.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........Saturday, April 8

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..............................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE......................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE........................SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND........................Saturday, Feb. 26, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..........................WEDNESDAY, March 1

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK...........March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM..............WEDNESDAY..............Feb. 23
CITY OF ATLANTA.........SATURDAY..............FEB. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,

No. 177 West st., corner Warren,

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 24.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY...........................THURSDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS..................................TUESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA...Feb. 24 | ILLINOIS.........March 23
*LORD CLIVE......Mar. 2 | CITY of BRISTOL March 30
INDIANA.........March 16 | OHIO....................April 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER........Sat. Feb. 26 | AMERICA..Sat., March 11
HERMANN...Sat., March 4 | WESER.......Sat., March 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..$100 gold
Second cabin...60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.
VICTORIA...................SATURDAY, March 4, at noon

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS...March 1.
ETNA...March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS...March 11.
CLARIBEL....................................March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO........................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK................Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO........................Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA......................Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO..........Feb. 26 | NAVARINO......Mar. 25
RINDOO..........March 11 | COLOMBO..........April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5.30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,

No. 4 Irving place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1876.

To the Consumers of Gas:

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from two dollars and seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.

(Signed,) CHARLES ROOME, President.
JAMES W. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Nos. 157 AND 159 HESTER ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1876.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

The price of gas supplied by this company will be reduced from two dollars and seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet from and after the 1st day of March next.

THOMAS K. LEES, President.
GEORGE W. DOANE, Secretary.

STUTTERING.—U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (Dr. White,) No. 417 4th av., N. Y. Best references. No pay until perfectly cured. Send for circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York place of trial.—MOSES SCHLOSS and PHILIP SCHLOSS, plaintiffs, against FERDINAND F. MARX, surviving partner of the firm of Nordheimer & Marx, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Complaint not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at his office, in the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 206 Broadway, (Rooms Nos. 61 to 65,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand and two hundred dollars, with interest at and after the rate of two per cent. per month, from the 16th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on four thousand dollars thereof, and on the remaining thirty-two hundred dollars from December 1, 1860, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 10, 1876. LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1876.

LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

f8-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AARON CLAFLIN and HENRY A. CLAFLIN, plaintiffs, against JAMES F. SHERWOOD and JOSEPH SHERWOOD, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, com. not ser.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 319 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and forty-seven 05-100 dollars, with interest from the 5th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 17th, 1876. ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 319 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1876.

ARMSTRONG & BRIGGS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
feb15-1aw6wTu* 319 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HANNAH IRVING, plaintiff, against ELLEN T. FRANCE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 35 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Twenty-five hundred and one 56-100 dollars with interest, on $501 56-100 from August 11, 1875, on $500 from September 12, 1875; on $500 from October 12, 1875; on $500; from November 12, 1875, and on $500 from December 12, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated December 20, 1875.

H. M. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 35 Wall street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1876.—Dated, New-York, January 24, 1876.

H. M. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja25-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Charles Coudert, Jr., and Louis Leonce Coudert, plaintiffs, against GRIFFITH ROWE and CORNELIA J. ROWE, his wife, Charles L. Cornish, Sarah E. Raynor, William B. Stewart, John H. Morris, and Jonathan Edgar, executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of William H. Raynor, deceased, William Turrell, and Hulda Turrell, his wife, First National Bank of New-York, and the Union National Bank of the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served)—To the defendants above named and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of December, 1875, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 10th, 1875.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

f1-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EDWARD GROSS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM DIELMAN and MARIA DIELMAN, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at Court-house in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 Chambers street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand dollars, with interest on $2,000 from 1st day of July, 1875, and interest on $1,000 from the 23d day of June, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1876.

G. W. WAGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in above action was filed in office of Clerk of City and County of New-York on the 18th day of January, 1876.

f15-1aw6wTu. G. W. WAGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.

MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS, Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.

n23-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Eldridge street in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1876. LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM, Executrix.

ja25-1aw6mTu*

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 23d st. and 6th av.

Open daily from 10 to 4, and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

Interest dividend January, 1876, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits over $5 and not exceeding $1,000; on the second $1,000 at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

N. B.—This bank transacts only a strictly savings bank business, and does not receive on deposit over $2,000 from any one individual.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

Home Investment!

CONNECTICUT CENTRAL FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due **1895**; interest payable April and October, in this City. ISSUE LIMITED BY STOCKHOLDERS' VOTE TO **$400,000.** **ROAD IS COMPLETE,** and runs from Hartford, Conn., to Springfield, Mass., traversing the Connecticut Valley. For sale, at **90** and interest, by

RANDAL H. FOOTE,

NO. **70** BROADWAY and NO. **15** NEW ST., N. Y.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Elisha Brooks,	Sam'l Hawk,
Chas. E. Fleming,	Olin G. Walbridge,
Russell H. Hoadley,	Aaron S. Robbins,
Edward Hotchkiss,	Zimri West,
Henry Sidenberg,	Edwin G. Freligh,
Wm. D. Ryder,	Joseph H. Didier,
Jno. L. Daniels,	John A. Merritt,
Fred'k Hazelton,	August Pottier,
H. O. Hotchkiss,	Wm. W. Watson,
Fred'k S. Myers,	Henry L. Hotchkiss,
John Nesbit,	Henry J. Robinson,
John B. Snook,	Chas. B. Meigs,
Geo. A. Leavitt,	Joseph S. Lowrey.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency. J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

BONDHOLDERS (FIRST) OF NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—All first mortgage bondholders desiring to participate in the reorganization of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company are hereby informed that unless the agreements now at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, are signed by a sufficient number of bondholders before the first day of March, 1876, all privileges resulting from the same will be forfeited.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS,
HENRY DAY,
JOHN W. STERLING,
SAMUEL W. BATES,
Committee.

OFFICE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY, No. 12 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1876.

THE PREMIUM ALLOTMENT TO AWARD the redemption value on the 10 series, 1,000 bonds, drawn Jan. 3, will be held at the office of the Company at 5 P. M. on March 6, 1876. Fractions in these series for sale at $5 each, 13 for $60, by letter, or in person at the office of the Company, No. 12 East 17th st., and of ALBERT WELLES, No. 67 University place, New-York. Send for circulars. E. B. POND, Secretary. JOHN C. ROBINSON, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds

bought and sold by the old-established house of

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8 and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty, 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS for the election of President and Directors will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the company in the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 234 South 3d st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 21 to the 26th, both days inclusive.

W. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. ARE offering privileges on this active stock market at very close rates. Contracts issued one month ago, costing $50 and upward, are now worth on many stocks from five to ten times the cost. Any stock at the Exchange bought or sold on a margin of five per cent. Address for information,

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

HARLEM BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at their banking rooms on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876. Polls open from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of February, 1876.

W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, Mr. CHARLES A. HULL was appointed Secretary, and Mr. RICHARD W. CLARK Assistant Secretary, of the company. SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

WANTED—$40,000 AT SIX PER CENT., ON FIRST mortgage down-town property worth three times the amount; no brokerage. Address

L. DENISON, Jr., No. 187 Greenwich st.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.

LAND MORTGAGE BONDS

Due March 1, 1876, bought by

H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY,

BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.

Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE IN VArious sums.

HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY,

JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

NOTICE.

The coupons due 1st June and 1st December, 1875, of the New-York and Erie Railway Company fifth mortgage bonds, will be cashed on presentation at our office, Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange place.

MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—One large elegantly-furnished room; also single room, with excellent board; location unexceptionable.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny front rooms on second and a very desirable suite on third floor, with board, for first-class parties.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; all locations. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN private house for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Inquire at No. 38 West 32d st., near 5th av.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second-story front room, southern exposure; also, large and hall rooms.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—LARGE ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with board; low prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND first-class appointments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—AN ELEGANT PARlor floor, newly furnished, to let, with private table; references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 18TH ST.—ROOMS ON FOURTH floor to let to gentlemen desiring first-class board in first-class house; references.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with board; back parlor; house and table first class; references.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND TWO single rooms to rent, with board; also, one extension room; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE room, third floor, with board, to a gentleman; references required.

A PARTY DESIRING FIRST-CLASS apartments on 5th av., with private table, can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, 588 6th av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A FLAT OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, unfurnished, with private table, up-town, in an apartment house with lift. Address, giving full particulars, W., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; second or third floor; southern exposure; state terms distinctly. Address G. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen in the house of a small private family; breakfast if desired. No. 38 West 32d st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, second story, to let to gentleman, without board, in first-class house, No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 104, EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Handsome furnished rooms, without board, for gentlemen only.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

MARKOE HOUSE, 9TH AND CHESTNUT, Philadelphia. Elegant rooms; $1 to $3 per day.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment, with two bedrooms. No. 115 East 23d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR CAN BE pleasantly accommodated in a private family at South Orange, N. J.; situation chosen on account of healthfulness; stabling; fresh milk and eggs, and in their season vegetables in abundance. Address S. C., Box No. 65, South Orange Post Office.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

FINE ARTS.

ART NOTICE.

Now on exhibition free, day and evening, at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

THE SANFORD COLLECTION

OF FINE ORIGINAL MODERN

OIL PAINTINGS,

Embracing a number of the most important works of the following distinguished artists:

Constant Troyon, Landscape and river view with cattle. Canvas, 40x60.

P. Baumgartner, Interior Artist's Studio—"The Auction Sale." Canvas, 62x48.

A. Achenbach, "Wreck on the Coast, Sicily." Canvas, 42x32.

E. Zamacois, Interior with thirteen figures—"The Strolling Players." 12x16.

J. L. Hamon,	C. Raupp,	P. J. DeLoutherbourg,
E. Frere,	Baron G. Wappers,	J. F. Herring, Sr.,
L. Escosura,	N. De Keyser,	H. J. Boddington,
H. Merle,	E. Verboeckhoven,	J. Gilbert,
J. Bertrand,	P. Van Schendel,	Shayer,
A. Stevens,	T. H. Van Grootvelt,	Winterhalter,
A. Pascutti,	E. Hiddemann,	W. Hunt,
E. Lambinet,	R. Epps,	T. Cole,
L. Richet,	T. H. De Heuvel,	W. S. Mount,
P. Seignac,	J. W. Preyer,	G. A. Baker,
T. Gerard,	H. Rhomberg,	J. Trumbull,
H. Salentin,	A. Pietrasanta,	J. W. Casilear,
H. Herzog,	R. Beyschlag,	A. D. Shattuck,
C. Caroselli,	P. Leyendecker,	W. P. W. Dana,
F. Indoni,	T. Cerier,	E. Murray,

And others.

For artistic merit this collection is the finest that has been offered for public sale in many years, embracing valuable examples of a number of artists now deceased, and whose works are daily increasing in value.

The sale by auction will take place TUESDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

ART SALE.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION at the ART ROOMS, NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE, collection of PAINTINGS and WATER-COLORS, to be sold by auction, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 24 and 25, at 2 o'clock.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS,

To be sold at auction at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST., on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Feb. 24 and 25, at 1½ o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S

FIRST-CLASS

STORAGE WAREHOUSES,

With Safe Deposit Vaults And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

(Built expressly for the purpose,)

Nos. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,

Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS.

Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks, and Baggage; also, Private Carriages, &c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

For Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Stocks, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and all Articles of Extra Value.

SAFES, of all sizes, **TO RENT** by the month or year.

Office for Safe Deposit Department, **475 4th av.**
Office for Warehouse Department, **106 E. 32d st.**

ARTICLES WILL BE RECEIVED FROM OR FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF EUROPE OR AMERICA.

☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. AND NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

AMUSEMENTS.

1776. 1876.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION

AND

Centennial Tea Party

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Irving Hall, and Nilsson Hall,

ON THE

EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1876,

IN AID OF

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL

OF

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, Bernstein's Orchestra, and Downing's Ninth Regiment Band.

A Grand Display of the Costumes, Decorations, Relics, and Social Customs of 1776.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.

"THE PATRIOT FLAG,"

Composed expressly for the occasion by C. E. Horsley, will be rendered at 9:30 o'clock, with SOLO BY SOHST and CHORUS OF VOLUNTEER SINGERS FROM THE CHOIRS OF TRINITY PARISH.

THE MINUET

Will be danced immediately afterward, under the direction of W. B. DE GARMO.

GRAND ENTREE

OF THREE HUNDRED LADIES IN THE COSTUMES OF 1776, WITH THEIR ESCORTS, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Martha Washington Tea Party in Irving Hall.

BALL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

During the evening an Overture, entitled

'THE GREAT REPUBLIC,'

Arranged for the occasion by George F. Bristow, will be performed by ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.

SUPPER

Will be served in NILSSON HALL by A. J. Dam & Son, of the Union Square Hotel.

TICKETS

May be had to-day at the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Wallack's Theatre, Wheeler & Wilson's parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Windsor Hotel, and at the door of the Academy on the evening of the entertainment. Each ticket admits one person.

NOTICE.

Ladies in charge of tables, their escorts, and invited guests will enter the Academy by the first door east of Irving place, on 14th st. All others enter on Irving place.

Carriages will come in from the east by way of 3d av. and 14th st., passing out at 14th st. and 4th av. On leaving, guests will take the first coach at the door.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.—Carriages conveying company to the ball at Academy of Music, Feb. 22, will come in from the east by way of 14th st. and 3d av., passing out at 14th st. and 4th av. On leaving, company will take the first coach at the door. Only first-class hackney-coaches allowed in line after inspection.

JAMES M. LEARY, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, Hack Inspector.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Return, after the most successful tour upon record, of the KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. C. D. HESS..Director

A MOST ACCEPTABLE REPERTOIRE, employing the full strength of THE UNRIVALED COMPANY, will be presented, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, with Flotow's charming opera, MARTHA, the representative American prima donna, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, appearing as Lady Henrietta.

TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN.

WEDNESDAY—Meyerbeer's STAR OF THE NORTH, (its first representation here in English.) KELLOGG as Catarina.

THURSDAY—ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT.)

FRIDAY—LUCIA, (KELLOGG.)

SATURDAY NIGHT—MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)

GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Reserved seats, $2. Sale opens on Thursday, Feb. 24.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

AT STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 24, AT 2, FOURTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL. SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, AT 8, FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Soloist: MR. WILLIAM MASON, Piano.

SYMPHONY, in G, (No. 13, Breitkopf and Haertel's edition)..Haydn

CONCERTO, in C, (Koechel, 467,) piano and orchestra..Mozart

MR. WILLIAM MASON.

OVERTURE, Coriolan, op. 62..........................Beethoven

SUITE, No. 2, in F, op. 194, (new)..........................Raff

In Ungarischer Weise.

Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,

THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1876.

Tickets, at the usual price and under the usual restrictions, can be had from the following gentlemen:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
EMIL UNGER, No. 50 Park place.
HERM. UHL, New-York *Staats-Zeitung.*
SIG. KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
H. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 108 Grand st.
W. RASMUS, No. 20 Exchange place.
H. C. F. KOCH, corner 20th st. and 6th av.
J. WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank, 14th st.
O. A. NATHUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
PETER ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.

Boxes sold by SCHMIDT & CURTIUS, No. 33 Broad st.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change for Monday, Feb. 21, and during the week. A new serio-comic play, entitled UNCLE ANTHONY.

Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Mr. Murray, Miss Alice Ross, Seely, Murray and Runnells, the original Southern Jubilee Singers, ten in number. Jennings, McDermott, Wild, and the entire company, in new acts. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

THE PHENOMENAL WONDERS OF PSYCHOLOGY AND MAGNETISM.—Prof. WILLIAMS, M. D., at large hall of Cooper Institute, 4th av. and 8th st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 23 and 25, and at Styles' Building, Fulton st. and Bedford av., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 24 and 26.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

JULIUS, THE SNOOZER, OR THE CONSPIRATORS OF THOMPSON STREET.

THE FUNNY OLD GALS, &c.

Extra Matinée Tuesday, 22d, at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.

MATINEE TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY. | EVERY EVENING; the largest and best company in the world; Harry Montague, Herr Schultz, La Belle Victoria, and 160 great stars.

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THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction, 10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimental classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.

H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

PAINES' BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery. (Established 1849.)—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each, quarterly; foreigners and backward persons private rooms; writing lessons $3 monthly.

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MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

LADY TEACHER WANTED—FOR PIANO music, French, and English in New-Jersey. Interview at Earle's Hotel, corner Canal and Centre sts., on Saturday, 26th inst., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

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FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Established 1857. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

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Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

Miss Fanny Davenport,

Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.

14TH PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

MATINEE OF "PIQUE" TO-DAY AT ONE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, PIQUE MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. PIQUE MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. PIQUE! MATINEE AT 1. EVENING AT 7:45.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8, over at 11.

SHERIDAN SHOOK......................................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..Manager

AN UNDOUBTED! TRIUMPH. 100TH PERFORMANCE MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.	THIS WEEK. 92d to 100th time of ROSE MICHEL. Illustrated with the most elaborate and beautiful scenery ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of unexampled strength, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theodore Hamilton, J. H. Stoddard, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Meta Bartlett, and Augusta Raymond.

TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE AT 1:30.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

*** EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

MATINEE AT BOOTH'S TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

PARK THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

Lessee and Manager....................Mr. W. STUART

CROWDED HOUSES

Attest the success of MR. G. F. ROWE'S new comedy in four acts and five tableaux,

BRASS.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 1.

MR. G. F. ROWE..............as..............WAIFTON STEAL

A powerful cast and elegant appointments.

"See this ring!" "Fact! fact!! I assure you!"

Box office open from 8 to 4. Reserved seats, $1 50.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

SPECIAL BRASS MATINEE TO-DAY, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, AT 2. PARK THEATRE.

LAST WEEK.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS

IN

WATER COLORS

now open at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of 4th av. and 23d st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK

Combined with THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA.

Third concert of this season on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, AT STEINWAY HALL.

WALPURGIS-NIGHT....................F. Mendelssohn
ARIA, FROM EZIO (Nasce al bosco)..........G. F. Haendel

And for the first time in America,

CHRISTUS (First part)................................F. Liszt

For soli, chorus, orchestra, and organ.

Dr. L. DAMROSCH..................................Conductor

Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1876.

will be presented, with new and appropriate scenery and appointments, Goldsmith's glorious comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

CHARLES MARLOW............Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Mme. ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER........Lessees and Managers

SUCCESS OF QUEEN AND WOMAN.	In consequence of the success of this play, it will be given EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. Extra matinée Feb. 22, (Washington's birth day,) at 2 o'clock.

Miss Clara Morris will appear Monday evening, Feb. 28.

1776. **TABLEAUX.** 1876.

GRAND CENTENNIAL ENTERTAINMENT

will be given at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., near Grand, on the evening of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22, also 23d, consisting of Tableaux, Solos, Duets, Recitations, &c. Those desirous of witnessing the dress and manners of a hundred years ago should not fail to come. The entire programme will be produced in superb style. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commencing at 7:30 P. M.

Proceeds for benefit of Church and Sabbath-school.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager

THE NEW BURLESQUE, JULIUS CÆSAR.

A NEW OLIO BY THE GREAT COMPANY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

DOORS OPEN AT 1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

MORNING AT 11, A. H. SHELDON as JOE, THE ORPHAN. 25 cents to all parts of the house.

MATINEE at 2—TURN HIM OUT and MIDNIGHT; OR, THE 13TH CHIME.

EVENING AT 8.

C. T. NICHOLS in his great sensation play, SHARKEY; OR, THE SHADOW DETECTIVE.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.	16th st. and Broadway.
Two New Sensations.	Best Entertainment in New-York.
Two New Sensations.	Largest Company in the City.
Two New Sensations.	The Chronic Scandal.
Matinée To-day.	School Girl's Ballet.
2 o'clock.	Faint Heart Can't Win.
Matinée To-day,	Sensational Tableaux.
Best Artists	Demonio.
in New-York.	Frolicsome Family.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 22, LUCILLE WESTERN in EAST LYNNE.

THIS EVENING, OLIVER TWIST, (For the last time.)

LUCILLE WESTERN..............as..............NANCY SYKES

THURSDAY, Feb. 24, CHILD-STEALER.

Admission, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.

(Late Dan Bryant's.) Overflowing houses and great success of the famous CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS. Sixty performers. The largest Minstrel Band in the world. MATINEE TUESDAY and THURSDAY.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of **100 PIANOS and ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers, including WATERS'**, at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 15 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable shoes for gentlemen or boys; Ladies' Rubbers, 55 cents, at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

THE PLYMOUTH COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY'S SECRET SESSION.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES ON THE VARIOUS QUESTIONS—PLYMOUTH CHURCH SUSTAINED—THE COUNCIL DECIDES AGAINST MRS. MOULTON—LETTERS FROM MR. MOULTON AND MR. BEECHER.

The Advisory Council of Plymouth Church reassembled in secret session yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the lecture-room attached to the church, a majority of the delegates being present. Extraordinary precautions were taken to guard the secrecy of the proceedings, and delegates who were not known to the ushers at the doors were compelled to produce their cards before they were admitted to the council chamber. Reporters were not allowed to remain even on the premises, but were driven to the sidewalk. The result of the secret proceedings yesterday is given herewith.

The council was called to order by Rev. Dr. Bacon, after which the members joined in prayer for nearly half an hour. The Scribe having called the roll, and most of the delegates having answered to their names, Rev. Samuel S. Scoville, the son-in-law of Mr. Beecher, who is also one of the delegates, said that, in view of the relation which he bore to Mr. Beecher, he, after considering the matter very fully, had come to the conclusion that it would be more prudent for him to retire from the council while they were deliberating on the various reports which would be submitted for their consideration. He thought, in justice to himself and to Mr. Beecher, that he should pursue this course. The council fully appreciated Mr. Scoville's position, and praised his delicacy in the matter, and unanimously agreed to permit him to withdraw. Mr. Scoville then left the chamber.

The reports of committees were next called for, and it having been decided that they should be taken up in their numerical order, Committee No. 6, of which Prof. Talcott is Chairman, presented two reports, a majority and a minority one. The question submitted to this committee was:

First Question.—Is this church acting contrary to the word of God in allowing to itself, in any case, another mode of terminating the connection of members with this church than death, letter of dismission, or formal excommunication?

The majority report answered this question in the negative. It defended the action of Plymouth Church in dropping names from the roll, as this course was preferable to excommunication, which should only be resorted to in extreme cases. The minority report recommends that in future, instead of "dropping" names from the roll, the rule should be to "withdraw watch, care, and fellowship." The report of Committee No. 2 was next read by Dr. Willman, of Malden, Mass., the chairman of the committee. The question was:

Second Question.—Rule No. 7 of this church is in the following words:

Dropping Members.—Members may be dropped from the roll of the church with or without notice to them, as may be deemed just, by a two-thirds vote of the church, upon the recommendation of the Examining Committee, either upon their own application or in case they have abandoned their connection with the church by prolonged absence or otherwise, upon the application of any other person.

The practice under this rule is to give notice when the party can be found, and to afford to him as full a hearing, before the church if desired, as would be afforded upon a formal trial. Members dropped under this rule are subjected to no express censure, and to no further implied censure than such (if any) as necessarily arises out of the facts of each particular case. Under this rule the church does not usually proceed upon written charges, or by a formal trial, (such as is had in cases of alleged immorality,) unless specially desired by the member whose case is under consideration. In this rule, or in these practices, is this church acting inconsistently with the Word of God, or the principles of Christian justice?

The report sustained the rule given above except in a few minor points.

Committee No. 3, of which President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, is Chairman, submitted a report on the following question:

Third Question.—What course ought this church to adopt concerning the following classes of members:

1. Members who deliberately, purposely, and permanently absent themselves from the services and meetings of the church, without asking for letters of dismission, upon the ground that the church has not taken certain steps (not affecting them personally,) which these members profess to conscientiously believe it ought to have taken, but which they never asked it to take.

2. Members who absent themselves in like manner upon the same ground, with the difference that they have asked the church to take such steps, and that the church has, with substantial unanimity, declined to do so.

3. Members who absent themselves in like manner upon the ground that they believe the pastor of the church to be guilty of crime, notwithstanding the church has made as complete and exhaustive an investigation into the facts as a church could make, and has acquitted and sustained its pastor without a dissenting voice.

4. Members who absent themselves in like manner for some or all of the reasons before stated.

5. Members who are generally reported and believed to have made charges or insinuations of gross immorality against other members of the church, and who decline either to affirm or deny the truth of such reports or of such charges, when properly questioned by suitable brethren for the sake of the purity and peace of the church.

The report recommends that members who deliberately absent themselves should be expostulated with, and every effort made to induce them to return; that if they fail to return letters of dismission should be granted to them if they are otherwise in good standing, and if they demand such letters. The third and fourth specifications of the above question were left unanswered pending action on the report of the fourth committee. The fifth specification of question number three, applies specially to Mr. Bowen's case. The report states that in cases of this kind prompt action should be taken by the Church to compel the party to either prove his charge or to leave the church. They approve of the course recently taken demanding proof of Mr. Bowen's charges, but they regret that more prompt action was not be taken in the case.

The Fourth Committee, of which Rev. G. B. Spaulding, of Dover, N. H., is chairman, reported on the following question:

Fourth Question.—Ought this church to have called a mutual or other council of churches, for the purpose of investigating the character of its Pastor, when requested to do so by a member of the church who has never submitted any charges against the Pastor, and when such request is made for the first time more than one year after an investigation has been made by the church itself and the Pastor has been sustained by a unanimous vote?

This is supposed to refer to the case of Mr. West, and the action of the church was sustained.

Committee No. 5, of which Dr. Walcott is Chairman, presented a report on the following question:

Fifth Question.—Has the course of Plymouth Church, and the committee appointed by it, in the conduct of negotiations between the church and Mrs. Moulton concerning the call of a proposed Mutual Council, (a brief statement of which is inclosed,) been wise and just, or has there been any error on the part of the church in this matter which it should correct?

The committee in their report dwell at great length on the negotiations between Mr. Van Cott, as counsel for Mrs. Moulton, and Mr. Shearman, and other gentlemen, representing Plymouth Church, and they decide that Mr. Van Cott had no sufficient reason for abandoning the proposed mutual council, and they consider the course pursued by the Plymouth Church Committee entirely correct. In other words, they decide in favor of Plymouth Church and against Mrs. Moulton.

Committee No. 6, of which President Strong, of Northfield, Mass., is Chairman, made only a partial report on the following question:

Sixth Question.—Has Plymouth Church, in the principles and rules which it has provided for the maintenance of order and the administration of discipline—or in any known cases of its administration under those principles and rules—gone beyond its rights as a church of Christ, so as justly to forfeit its claim to the confidence and fellowship of Congregational churches?

This is the most important of the six questions submitted for the consideration of the Council, as it involves the question whether another investigation should or should not be held. The matter has been much discussed, but a majority of the committee as well as a majority of the Council are known to be opposed to any further investigation, and they will no doubt so report. After reporting progress the committee asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The special committee to whom was referred the Andover letter requested further time to deliberate, which was granted. This question practically carries with it question No. 6, and there is also a division in the committee as to the proper course to be pursued. They will, however, it is safe to say, decide against the Andover Church, and hold that Plymouth Church having done all in its power to investigate the scandal, no outside church should interfere with them. The Andover letter was discussed in the Council yesterday, and a spirited session is expected when the Committee's report comes up. The letter which was received by Dr. Bacon, and to which he referred on Saturday last, containing very grave charges against Mr. Beecher, was brought before the Council and read. The writer made an infamous charge against Mr. Beecher, but it was reported by the Plymouth Church Committee that they had fully investigated the charges and found them false. No further action was taken. All of the reports having been read the Council took up the report of Committee No. 1, and were discussing it when a recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The session of the Advisory Council last evening was an excited one. Gen. Bates, Assistant Moderator presided, and after prayer the report of Committee No. 1 was taken up and discussed. During the debate which followed a delegate arose and said that Plymouth Church had not done right in calling the council for such a trivial matter as to the mode of dropping names from the roll. It was a shame, he said, that so many men should be brought away from their homes to answer such a question when everybody was agreed as to what the answer should be. Why were they not called, he asked to investigate the bottom facts, why were they not called to investigate the personal question, and why should Plymouth Church try to cover up the serious charge by engaging the attention of the council in side issues? He protested against such conduct. Plymouth refused to join the council of 1874, which decided the question as to dropping names, and now they call a council of their own to decide the same question. He wanted the bottom facts out.

This speech created a sensation, and led to a long and heated discussion. Finally, the majority report of Committee No. 1 was adopted, which answered the question in the negative, and the minority report of S. M. Pettingill, of Vermont, was not approved. Committee No. 6 reported, recommending that if the Council were satisfied that the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee of 1874 did not take all necessary steps to investigate the scandal, or that if the Council considered it an unfair or prejudiced committee on Mr. Beecher's side, and that if they considered all the evidence in the case was before the committee, then the council should advise no further investigation, but report in favor of Plymouth Church. On the other hand if the council were of opinion that a further investigation was needed, the committee recommended that it be intrusted to a committee of three gentlemen to be selected from twenty names which they mentioned, all men of the highest standing in the community and none of whom are members of the council. The report was accepted and will be discussed probably to-day. A resolution was next passed directing the Moderator and the two Assistant Moderators to nominate a committee of nine whose duty it shall be to take all of the reports and make one general report of all the questions to the council.

A CHALLENGE FROM MR. MOULTON.

During the day Mr. F. D. Moulton sent to the council the following letter, but it was referred to the Business Committee without being read:

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., Moderator, &c.:

REVEREND SIR: From the terms of the letter missive I had not supposed your reverend body was competent to consider or determine the question of the guilt or innocence of Henry Ward Beecher. The proceedings of the council show, however, that I may possibly be mistaken in my construction of the character of your authority, since Mr. Beecher was allowed to introduce his own protestations of innocence and some corroborative declarations by his adherents.

Mr. Beecher invoked the Deity, and challenged mankind to deny or disprove his innocence, which defiant declaration the council accepted with applause. I send this communication to the council simply to say that I am prepared to prove Henry Ward Beecher guilty of adultery and perjury, by evidence both oral and documentary, and that, if allowed the opportunity, of producing such proof before the council. I fail to make good this assurance, then I am willing to be discredited and denounced by mankind as a wretch, devoid of truth and honor, and unworthy of human association. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

No. 49 REMSEN STREET, Brooklyn, Feb. 21, 1876.

LETTER FROM MR. HENRY C. BOWEN.

Mr. Bowen also sent the following to the council, which was also referred to the Business Committee:

No. 90 WILLOW STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 21, 1876.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., Moderator:

SIR: There were some statements made to the council on Saturday, as reported in the papers, so incorrect that I am compelled to contradict them.

1. Mr. Beecher is reported as saying: "Mr. Bowen is a man of courage, but he has not courage enough to look me in the face—and never had—and intimate any moral impurity in me, and he never did."

It is false that I have never dared to meet him in this way, as the following facts will show: On May 25, 1873, Mr. Beecher had learned that it was reported, as coming from Mr. Carpenter, that I "had reasserted to him charges made against Mr. Beecher"—charges of "moral impurity."

Mr. Beecher wrote to Mr. Moulton, in a letter which has been published, that he had sent Mr. Cleveland—later of the Investigating Committee—with his [Beecher's] horse and buggy to hunt Carpenter and warn him to be careful about repeating such a statement. Mr. Cleveland brought Mr. Carpenter to Mr. Moulton's house, and Mr. Moulton took him and Mr. Claflin to my house. The matter was talked over, and the result is thus given by Mr. Carpenter, as published July 29, 1874:

"Mr. Claflin said: 'I think we had better have Mr. Beecher here to-night.'

I [Carpenter] said I would be glad to have Mr. Beecher present.

Mr. Bowen said: 'I am willing to have Mr. Beecher come here, and will confront him.'

Mr. Claflin volunteered to go and get him, when Mr. Moulton started up and said: 'Mr. Claflin, I will go.'

He went out and was gone fifteen or twenty minutes. He returned without Mr. Beecher, saying the house was closed and the windows darkened; that he rang the bell, but couldn't raise anybody. This was about 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Claflin then said: 'Well, I think it's very important that Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher should have a private interview before this matter goes any further.'

Mr. Bowen pledged that he would be ready and willing to see Mr. Beecher the next day, (Monday,) any time between 8 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night.

Mr. Claflin said he would see Mr. Beecher the next morning and arrange such an interview, and, a few minutes later, we left Mr. Bowen's residence."

In accordance with his promise, Mr. Claflin asked Mr. Beecher to meet me, as the following letter will show:

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1873.

Friend Bowen:

MY DEAR SIR: I called at Mr. B.'s house as I came over, but he had gone to Peekskill to be away all day. I will bring him to your house about 8 o'clock this eve if he will go, and I think he will, although Mrs. B. said she did not wish him to see you without knowing the object of my call. Truly yours, H. B. CLAFLIN.

The result given below by Mr. Carpenter, from the same report, agrees with my memory:

"A few days after this I [Carpenter] saw Mr. Claflin, who told me that he had seen Mr. Beecher the next day, and that Mr. Beecher said: 'There isn't force enough in Brooklyn to draw me into a private interview with Henry C. Bowen.'"

I was no more afraid then to meet Mr. Beecher and "intimate moral impurity" to him than I was in your presence last Friday night, or than I would have been on the occasions on which I have been before the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, of which he is Chairman, had he seen fit to be present.

2. Mr. Beecher, as reported, said to the Council, speaking of his interview with me at Mr. Freeland's house: "The great difficulty was, that being newly married he could not endure that his wife should suppose that he was under the ban of the Pastor." This statement is false, and all the inferences that Mr. Beecher draws from it. The meeting at Mr. Freeland's house was about the 1st of February, 1870. I was married in 1865.

Other misstatements were made to my prejudice by Mr. Beecher and Mr. Halliday, but I will not occupy your time with them. HENRY C. BOWEN.

The council will not finish its business, it is thought, before Thursday, and it is rumored that the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church will postpone their meeting, which is set down for to-morrow evening.

AN OLD LADY'S FORTUNE STOLEN.

THEFT OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

Mrs. Ann Polhamus, a widow, over seventy years of age, who occupies a set of rooms on the first floor of the large double tenement-house No. 537 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, reported on Saturday night at the Harlem Police Station that she had been robbed of $10,005 in cash and a quantity of jewelry valued at $322. Sergt. Sylvester Osborn, in command of the Twelfth Precinct, made an investigation of the case, and learned that Mrs. Polhamus, who is somewhat eccentric in her habits, lived alone in her rooms, and was known by the neighbors to have considerable means. Some months ago she sold a house and received $10,000 in cash for it. This money she deposited in a savings bank, but becoming alarmed at the suspension of the Third Avenue and Central Park Savings Banks, she drew the money out, and since that time has kept it in a small bag in one of the drawers of the bureau in her bedroom. On Saturday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, Mrs. Polhamus went out for a walk, and did not return until 5 o'clock in the evening. At that time she found the door leading into her rooms open, and on entering found that thieves had, during her absence, visited her apartments and robbed her of her fortune. The door was opened by means of false keys, and the rooms were thoroughly ransacked, everything having been examined and left in confusion. The drawer in the bureau had been burst open, and the bag containing the money and jewelry carried off. The money consisted of five $1,000 national bank notes, forty-nine $100 bills, two $50 bills, and one $5 gold piece. Besides this money the thieves carried off a gold watch and chain valued at $300, and other articles of jewelry valued at $22. Superintendent Walling was notified of the robbery yesterday morning, and the Police are actively engaged in searching for a clue that may lead to the discovery of the thieves and the recovery of the money, but have not yet succeeded. It is evident that the thief or thieves were thoroughly acquainted with the habits of Mrs. Polhamus, and knew that she had the money in the house.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

The New-York College of Dentistry held its commencement exercises at Chickering Hall last evening, a very large audience being present. After music and prayer, Dr. Allen, President of the college, conferred degrees on twenty-three graduates. An address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. F. D. Weisse, M. D., and the valedictory was pronounced by George M. Eddy, D. D. S., of the graduating class. The following is a list of the graduates:

George H. Dunster, Russia; Charles Pullin, New-Jersey; George J. Hartung, New-York City; George M. Eddy, New-York; Charles W. McCall, New-Jersey; Stuart H. McNaughton, New-Jersey; L. Chapman Smith, Brooklyn; J. Osbourn Edwards, Java; Julio Lyon, St. Domingo; William C. E. Bergman, Germany; George J. Pack, New-York; David Engel, New-Jersey; William H. Barnum, New-York City; Charles F. Rabell, New-York City; Francis E. Pratt, Michigan; Louis Restrepo, United States of Columbia; Eben Moor Flagg, South Carolina; Frederick D. Tomlinson, New-York City; Henry de Vreis, Connecticut; Fred H. Lee, New-York City; Albert J. Wright, Brooklyn; Rufus G. Stanbrough, Newburg; Alonzo B. Miller, Brooklyn.

The faculty prize of a set of instruments valued at $100, was awarded to George H. Dunster, of Russia.

PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL

THE HIPPODROME SERVICES.

REPORTS READ OF CHRISTIAN WORK IN OTHER CITIES—"CHRIST'S WORK IN SAVING SINNERS" THE SUBJECT OF MR. MOODY'S EVENING DISCOURSE—ADDRESS BY DR. JOHN HALL AT THE NOON MEETING.

Of late the noon-day meetings at the Hippodrome, owing to their extreme brevity, have lacked much of the spirit and interest that have characterized the evening services. Yesterday, however, there was an agreeable change. The meeting, as is the custom on Mondays, was specially devoted to hearing the reports of Christian work in prominent cities recently visited by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The exercises were begun by the singing of the hymn "Joy to the world, the Lord is come," after which the requests to pray were read by Rev. Dr. Hepworth. Among them were twenty-six from mothers for the salvation of their sons, and sixteen from sisters for blessings on their brothers. Especially mentioned were two from mothers who desired to give thanks for the answering of their petitions, by the conversion of their wayward sons and the breaking of their appetite for strong drink. After the singing of the hymn, "We praise Thee, O God," Mr. Moody read the twelfth chapter of the prophecy of Isaiah. During the great revival of 1857-8, he said, there were more conversions accomplished by the reading of the reports of the progress of Christian work through the land than by the earnest preaching of revivalists. He hoped, therefore, that the audience would attentively listen to the report of the work in Princeton College. Rev. Dr. Paxton, whom Mr. Moody then introduced, stated that there was a deep and wonderful work of Divine grace and progress in the college. When the revival began, he said, there were in the entire institution about two hundred and fifty students who professed Christianity. At the present time, however, there was not a single student who was not concerned, more or less, about his spiritual welfare. Many had been stimulated to study for the ministry, and had determined to devote their lives to the service of the Lord. Rev. Dr. Osborn, who followed, also related several incidents of the result of the Christian work at the Hippodrome. Rev. Drs. Hepworth and Murphy also reported an encouraging revival at their respective churches, and, indeed, throughout all the City. Dr. Stephen Tyng, Jr., while speaking of the good effect of the revival among the upper and middle classes, said that the evidences of regeneration were even more apparent and encouraging in the lower strata of society, where the brightest jewels lay imbedded in an unworthy setting. After the singing of the solo, "Call them in," prefaced by a brief but effective address by Mr. Sankey, Rev. Dr. John Hall spoke, by Mr. Moody's special invitation. That men might be saved, he said, there were two things to be done. One must be on God's side and one on man's. On God's side all that need be done had been done. He had given His only Son to die on the cross for man's salvation. Men say, how can they judge that God has done all that He need do to save them? It is God's right alone to judge of this. If He says that by the resurrection of Christ He left upon earth enough of the Spirit of Holiness to save them, it is not their right to insist that more shall be done. Now, on man's side, the thing to be done is to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. They must believe the testimony of salvation given by the Apostles and the men and women whom Christ healed. At the conclusion of the address, the hymn "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" was sung, the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation dispersed.

The three meetings held last evening were thronged to repletion. After the usual preliminary prayers and singing Mr. Moody arose and said: You will find my text to-night in the nineteenth chapter of St. Luke, tenth verse, "For the son of man has come to seek and to save that which was lost." In this little verse, one of the shortest in the Bible, the whole mission of Christ on earth is told. If you read your Bible you will find that all God's servants sent before His son have accomplished their work. Think you, then, that when He sent His son into the world He failed to give Him the power to save sinners who were willing to be saved? We read to-night how Christ, in his journey from Jericho to Jerusalem, healed the blind. Now, I want to know if it is anything but down-right madness for men in spiritual darkness not to ask God to give them light? Did He ever deny any petition of a troubled one that came to Him in faith? Oh, my friends, when Christ was upon earth He was never understood. He was misunderstood even when comforting the troubled, when healing the sick. There is no music in heaven so sweet to His ear as the prayer of a penitent heart. You remember I read just now how He converted the rich Zaccheus as He passed him on that same journey from Jericho to Jerusalem. Oh, my friends, "Jesus of Nazareth" may be passing by you to-night. He may be passing for the last time. Oh! will you neglect your last offer of eternal salvation? To those who do not believe in sudden conversion—and there are many men scoffing at the idea—I will say to-night, "How long did it take to convert Zaccheus?" The conversion must have come somewhere between the branches of the tree and the ground. I believe he was converted in mid-air, like a meteor flash. There are many who say that this sudden conversion cannot be genuine. Oh, we need many Zaccheuses here to show sinners especially that Christ can forgive and convert even in an instant—in the twinkling of an eye! I remember a comical incident while I was preaching in Brooklyn. When I spoke of this subject of restitution to a man in the inquiry room, he tapped his forehead as if struck by a bright idea, and said: "Well, now, there's that shoe-maker's bill. I've owed it these nine years. I think I will pay it to-morrow." You will remember that Jesus dined with his new convert Zaccheus, and the Pharisees murmured at his bad taste, and scoffed at the idea of a Saviour keeping such bad company. He rebuked him in the words of the text, "The Son of man has come to seek and to save that which was lost." Those Pharisees are passed away now, but I tell you, my friends, they left a good many grandchildren behind them—modern Pharisees, who are murmuring, murmuring forever. Behold to-night how Christ is weeping over sinners. I say was there ever a poor man—or even a rich man that would step down from his proud position—who opened his heart to Jesus in humble penitence, that the Saviour did not enter gladly. But the great trouble is, we can never persuade ourselves that we are lost. If we could only convince man he was lost, it would be an easy thing to convert and save him. If he is not lost what does he need of a Saviour? What is the use of preaching Christ to him? Oh, my friends, if you will only take your place among the list of the lost to-night, if you will only have the courage to confess your moral darkness, I can preach to you how Christ is a loving Saviour to all, how He can forgive and save all. I remember once being invited to preach to the prisoners in the Tombs. I went, thinking that I would find the criminals in a chapel—we have chapels in most of our prisons—but no; I had to stand upon a little bridge that ran across the second tier of cells. I preached there seemingly to blank walls and iron doors. I couldn't see a single man. They were all in their cells. Well, after the sermon I thought I should like to go among the cells, and see the inmates, and endeavor to comfort them. I came to the first, and asked the occupant, "Are you lost?" and he answered quickly, "Oh, no, Chaplain;" (he called me Chaplain; I wasn't though;) "I was in with a lot of robbers, but those who did the stealing got away! Just my luck. I ought to be out of here." In the next cell, to my question, the prisoner said, "I got in with a lot of bad companions. We got in a fix, and I was caught. They ought to be here instead of me." The next said: "I'm here by an unjust mistake. Somebody committed a burglary, and they arrested me because I looked like the man that did it. I'm innocent. I never stole anything." Thus I went on. Every one I spoke to had some excuse—some piteous story about the real criminal escaping. I thought I had never seen so many innocent men together in one place. I was almost discouraged, but resolved to keep on. I passed many who made the same protestations of injured innocence, until at last I saw a man through the bars of his cell sitting on a bed, with his head in his hands, crying. Oh, how refreshing it was. One man who, without being questioned, gave mute confession that he was not the innocent victim of circumstances that should have criminated another. He spoke to me very sadly, and confessed his story—told me his sorrow. I visited him once again and he was even more penitent. My hearers, I think that you could trust that man when he comes out of prison—trust him in a responsible position, trust him with money, anything. He would not betray your confidence. Oh, my friends, let me say again that if you will only take your place in the ranks of the lost to-night Christ will save you. You know Scripture says we're all lost until we're born again; so I think we can all stand in those ranks and accept God's salvation.

At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. Moody delivered a fervent prayer for the salvation of sinners, after which a hymn was sung, and the service ended.

PALESTINE AND ITS PEOPLE.

A meeting of the Methodist preachers was held at No. 805 Broadway yesterday. Prof. Strong, who has spent much time in Palestine, was invited to address the meeting. He said that it was impossible to understand history without geography, the latter being the eyes of the former, and the best way to learn geography was to try and draw maps from memory. As to Palestine, which might now be considered virtually as a Turkish province, he said it was suffering more from want of government than from misrule. There was absolutely no government, no protection for life or property, and the man who had nothing was as well off as the man who had something. The speaker had found the Turks generally to be gentlemen, at least so far as external appearance went, though this was about all that could be said in their favor, while the Arabs were filthy in the extreme, as bad as our Indians. As to missionary work, he did not think that any impression was being made on the mass of people, though the missionary schools were doing a good work.

THE BROADWAY FIRE'S VICTIMS.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF THE THREE DEAD FIREMEN—THE TESTIMONY AND THE VERDICT.

An inquest in the case of Firemen David Muldrew, David Clute, and Assistant Foreman John H. Bush, who were killed at the Broadway fire on Feb. 8, was held yesterday by Coroner Woltman and a jury. The examination of witnesses occupied the entire day. Frank E. Day, an employe of a firm at No. 443 Broadway, testified that, while witnessing the conflagration, he observed three firemen carry a line of hose about ten feet into the burning buildings No. 444 and 446 Broadway, and had not been there over eight minutes before the south wall, or a portion of that adjoining the Continental Hotel, fell; several firemen rushed in and extricated the men one by one; he did not hear any order given to the men who were buried under the ruins to go into them; one of them acted as if he was urging the others to enter. James Ottis, doing business at No. 36 Howard street, testified that before the falling of the walls he noticed the men who were subsequently killed standing in the middle of the street, complying with an order to play on the ruins on the south-east corner of No. 444; after the lapse of a few minutes the men advanced nearer to the building, and had entered a short time previous to the falling of the wall; the witness had heard Battalion Chief Gicquel order them to play on the safes fifteen minutes before the wall fell. He did not hear any order given directing them to enter the ruins; they worked their way in gradually, and apparently entered of their own accord. Thomas W. Lowell, lessee of an office at No. 502 Broadway, stated that at his solicitation the men played a stream on the safes, and while thus engaged gradually advanced into the ruins and played on the centre of the burning mass. He heard no order issued to the men, and could not conceive why they endangered their lives by entering. Edward C. Maffat, of Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, and Henry Altmuller, of No. 449 Broadway, gave similar evidence. Superintendent of Buildings Walter W. Adams gave a history of the buildings Nos. 444, 446, 448, and 450, and added that the present building law would require greater thickness in the walls. Chief of Battalion Gicquel, who was in charge of the men at the time of the catastrophe, was positive that the only order issued by him to Engine Company No. 30 was to the officers, requesting them to play on the safes, which was obeyed, the men standing about two feet from the curb, that being regarded as a safe position. About twenty-five minutes elapsed from the time he saw the men occupying this position to the falling of the wall. It was his impression that the men moved closer while endeavoring to accomplish their work more thoroughly. Philip Pitzer, fireman of Engine Company No. 30, stated that he was one of the men ordered to play on the safes and the ruins. Notwithstanding that they could easily play on the safes from the curb, David Clute suggested that they had better go in further and dry their clothes. The men were David Clute, David Muldrew, Thomas Cortisses, Assistant Foreman Bush, and the witness; Capt. Ward drew Clute away and told him to stand back; after the Captain had left to get some oil for the engine, leaving Bush in charge, the witness, Clute, and Cortisses went into the ruins; the wall fell soon after, and the men were buried under the débris. Capt. John Ward expressed the opinion that in order to carry out the order of Chief Gicquel it was not necessary to enter the ruins; Clute was a very brave man, and several times it was found necessary to restrain him forcibly from advancing too far. Fire Marshal Sheldon was examined in reference to the origin of the fire, but not having arrived at a conclusion on that point, was not prepared to enlighten the jury. Chief of Department Bates testified that thirty companies were engaged in extinguishing the flames; while in the act of discharging two companies on Grand street, whose services were not needed, he was informed of the accident to the men; he was quite positive that it was not necessary for the men to enter the ruins, from the fact that the lines in Crosby street were playing into the centre of the burning block. In reply to the question of a juryman whether he regarded it as proper on the part of Capt. Ward to go in quest of oil, leaving the men, Mr. Bates stated that the Captain could turn over his command to a subordinate officer at any time; he believed that under the circumstances the Captain should have sent a messenger for the oil, and remained in command of the men. Capt. Ward supplemented his statement with the assertion that he had left his command and gone for oil himself because he had sent two men for it before, and that they had not succeeded in getting it. The jury retired at 5 P. M., and returned half an hour later with a verdict that the deceased firemen came to their deaths by the falling of an unobserved independent wall at Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway.

BELLEVUE COLLEGE GRADUATES.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The fifteenth annual Commencement exercises of Bellevue Hospital Medical College were held at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. The Academy was filled to its utmost capacity. On the stage were seated the members of the Faculty, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. Isaac Bell, Hon. J. B. Nicholson, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The graduates occupied seats in the auditorium. After music by the orchestra under the direction of Carl Bergmann, prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the college, Rev. A. B. Beach. Prof. Isaac E. Taylor, President of the Faculty, then administered the usual oath to the graduates and delivered their diplomas, conferring on them the degree of Doctor of Medicine. An address to the graduates by Prof. Alpheus B. Crosby followed, and Charles W. Cropper, M. D., of the graduating class, delivered the valedictory, with which the exercises closed. Following is a list of the graduates of 1876:

Edward S. Allen,	Carl D. Green,
John H. Allen,	Thomas H. Grimes,
Joseph Allen,	Reuben C. Griffitts,
Leonard B. Almy,	John W. Gwin,
Francis A. Apgar,	Melvin L. Hall,
Thomas J. Barton,	George W. Hamill,
William E. Beardsley,	William E. Hatcher,
Warren L. Beebe,	Byron B. Havens,
John H. Benjamin,	William F. Haynes,
Henry G. Beyer,	Frederic J. Hinds,
Samuel W. Boggs,	Oscar Hoffman,
Walter A. Boor,	Andrew Howell,
Daniel W. Border,	Leonidas Hudspeth,
George C. Borst,	Henry R. Hughes,
Thomas T. Brand,	James H. Jackson,
Wesley K. Bradner,	Arthur M. Jacobus,
Martin Burke,	John E. Janes,
Charles L. Burroughs,	John E. Jester,
Charles C. Carter,	Charles E. Jones,
Porter F. Chambers,	William F. Keating,
John P. Chowning,	William Kelley,
Joseph A. Coogan,	Millard F. Lee,
Addison C. Cook,	George H. Magness,
John B. Cosby,	James L. Marshall,
William R. Cowden,	George L. Mason,
William B. Craig,	Willie B. Matson,
Rufus Crawford,	Andrew J. McAdams,
Charles W. Cropper,	Joseph T. McClean,
William L. Cuddeback,	Henry McCrea,
Eugene C. Davis,	George H. McCready,
William H. Davis,	Augustus J. McDonald,
Samuel J. Denton,	William O. McFall,
Jeremiah F. Dively,	Levi F. McKenna,
Charles H. Douglas,	James W. McNeill,
William E. Douglass,	Fred. A. McWilliams,
John P. Dullard,	William C. Monroe,
Harry D. Earl,	Benjamin Morjé,
Lawrence S. Edwards,	John D. Milligan,
Elijah S. Elder,	Henry Muhlfeld,
Thomas M. Emery,	Tobias P. Mullen,
Horace G. Evans,	John P. Munn,
Alden B. Farnham,	John M. Murray,
John D. Ferrer,	William A. Nicholson,
Edward W. Flegenbaum,	Auguste A. Nouel,
Charles G. J. Finn,	Thomas F. O'Brien,
William H. Fisher,	Michael O'Farrell,
James W. Flynn,	Charles A. Olcott,
John C. Fraser,	Thomas J. O'Sullivan,
Frederic Gaboury,	George W. Parr,
Wesley E. Gatewood,	Byron W. Pease,
William A. George,	Thomas Peddie,
Alexander Gillis,	Arthur Pell,
Joseph N. Glover,	Alexander B. Penniman,
Washington P. Glover,	Bradford F. Plews,
Henry Goldthwaite,	Thomas R. Proctor,
Samuel H. Price,	William P. Sweetland,
Lewis Prichard,	William M. Sweney,
Seymour Putnam,	William W. Taylor,
George P. Rasbach,	Wildridge G. Terry,
James I. Rasbach,	Mason Thomson,
Charles H. Reed,	John W. Trimmer,
Arthur R. Reynolds,	Edwin H. Tyler,
Frederick A. Rice,	Richard Van Santvoord,
Alonzo B. Richardson,	William W. Varick,
John M. Ristine,	Godfrey Vivian,
Thomas B. Sanborn,	Samuel D. Weir,
William H. Saylor,	John T. Wheeler,
Lewis H. Sayre,	Frank Wickham,
Frederick Schwatka,	George A. Whitney,
Frank R. Sherman,	Charles W. Wilbor,
Thomas G. Simons,	Charles M. Wilson,
Charles E. Slocum,	Jefferson H. Wilson,
George D. Spor,	Seth W. Williams,
Charles Stein,	James G. Williamson,
Merari B. Stevens,	Philip M. Wood,
George W. Stone,	Charles D. Wooden,
George W. Stoner,	Dempster W. Woodworth,
David V. Still,	Martin Yates,
Dennis J. Sullivan,	Silas T. Yount,
John B. Summers,	Total, 159.

THE JOHNSTOWN MURDER TRIAL.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 21.—This was the eleventh day of the trial of Fred. Smith for the murder of Edward Yost. As early as 9 o'clock the Court-house was filled, every seat being occupied, and the interest in the trial is not only unabated, but is intensified by the near approach to the end. Judge James entered court at 10:30 o'clock, and Mr. Tremain resumed his argument in behalf of the prisoner, which occupied the time up to 12:30 o'clock, when a recess was taken. At 1:30 o'clock Mr. Smith opened his argument for the prosecution. He will finish to-morrow forenoon, and the case will be given to the jury late in the afternoon.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Col. Emmons Clark acknowledges the receipt of a subscription from Col. Washington R. Vermilye of $1,000 to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund.

At a special meeting of the Produce Exchange yesterday Mr. Asa Stevens was appointed a member of the Board of Managers in place of Mr. A. S. Spaulding, resigned.

Chamberlain Tappan's report for the week ending Feb. 19, is as follows: Balance Feb. 12, $1,607,184 04; receipts, $903,379 30; payments, $1,003,126 10. Balance on Saturday last, $1,507,437 25.

Commissioners Voorhis and Wheeler presided at the Police trials yesterday. A large number of cases were disposed of, but none of them were of sufficient importance to call for special mention.

The anniversary of Washington's birth was celebrated yesterday at the old public school, (No. 3,) corner of Hudson and Grove streets. The programme consisted of addresses, singing, and recitations.

While Officer Woolf was on duty at the Hippodrome on Sunday last he was crushed against the door by the crowd and received severe internal injuries. He was attended by Dr. Mott and had considerably improved yesterday.

A free lecture will be given before the American Philological Society, on "The True Phonic Character of the English Language," and the best method of teaching it, in the Geographical hall of the Cooper Union, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. J. C. Zachos.

River thieves on Sunday night forced open the hatch of a lighter lying at the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 46 and 47, North River, and carried off nine bags, each containing 300 pounds of sugar, belonging to Turner, Tibbitts & Co., of No. 42 Water street. The sugar was subsequently found concealed under Pier No. 47, and was returned to the owners.

At a meeting of the Legal-Tender Club yesterday resolutions were adopted instructing the various legal-tender organizations throughout the State to send delegates to a convention to be held at Albany. A meeting of citizens of the Second Assembly District will be held on Monday evening next, at Leslie's Hall, No. 475 Pearl street, under the auspices of the Legal-Tender Club of this City.

A movement is on foot to construct a railroad from Jerome Park Station to Jerome Park Race-course, the Harlem Railroad Company to run special trains on race days over the proposed branch. On other days horse cars will be run over the branch for the accommodation of persons living in the neighborhood of Jerome Park, connecting with the trains of the Harlem Railroad at Jerome Park Station.

A meeting of the Irving Monument Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Windsor Hotel. A committee was appointed to consider the offer of aid recently tendered by the Murray Hill Dramatic Association. George William Curtis having consented to lecture for the benefit of the association, a committee was also appointed to secure a suitable hall for Mr. Curtis' use. The meeting then adjourned to Monday, March 6.

Mayor Wickham opened school in the male department of Grammar School No. 27 yesterday by reading a portion of the Bible. He then addressed them appropriately, exhorting them as the "pupils of to-day" but the "men of to-morrow" to apply themselves diligently to their studies in order to prepare themselves for the high destiny awaiting them. He then visited the female and primary departments, where the Principals were reading Washington's farewell address to their assembled pupils. In each of these he also made some excellent remarks, admirably adapted to the capacity of his juvenile audience.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. William Wolf, of Gowanus, who was arrested a few days ago, on complaint of his wife, who charges him with beating her with an umbrella, was, yesterday, held to bail by Justice Delmar in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Art Association announce that, owing to circumstances entirely beyond their control they will be unable to hold an exhibition of water colors during the month of March, as first contemplated.

The funeral of the late Father Timothy O'Farrel, for twenty years Pastor of the Catholic Church of the Visitation, took place yesterday afternoon in the new church edifice, and was attended by a large crowd of the friends of the deceased and members of the church.

The Brooklyn Board of City Works determined yesterday to advertise for bids for repaving Prospect place, between Vanderbilt and Flatbush avenues, with granite blocks similar to those laid on Henry and other streets, which Charles Guidet claims as his patent, and for the infringement of which he has a suit now pending against the City.

Eugene Kitterbern sued the Brooklyn *Frie Presse* for $10,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution, for having been imprisoned on a charge of embezzling $30 which he had collected while acting as an advertising agent. The case was tried yesterday before Judge McCue and the jury failed to agree, standing nine for the plaintiff and three for the defendant.

Charles Herschraft and Rheineland Adams were playing together in Lawrence's rope-walk, McKibben street, corner of Bushwick avenue, on Sunday afternoon, when Hirschraft accidentally struck Adams on the head with a small stick. Adams was taken home by some friends, and died at 7 o'clock the same evening. An inquest was held by Coroner Nolan yesterday, and the jury exonerated Herschraft from blame.

The Brooklyn Elevated Silent Safety Railway Company expect to begin work before June 1, according to the terms of their charter. The company has received a proposal from one party who proposes to complete the road in twelve months. The proposed road is to run from the terminus of the bridge to East New-York, a distance of six miles, and thence to Woodhaven, a distance of two miles, making eight miles in all. It is also said that written proposals have been received by the company to build the road for $240,000 to $275,000 per mile.

STATEN ISLAND.

James Kelley, Charles O'Connor, and James Thompson have been appointed by the Board of Trustees of Edgewater a Commission of Appraisement on the assessments on lands in the neighborhood of the Gore street sewer.

A vacancy has occurred in the Board of Trustees of Edgewater by the resignation of Cornelius Fellowes. The board consists of three members, and the remaining two have the privilege of filling the vacancy. None has as yet been made, but several politicians are canvassing for the office.

Edward Morrison was arrested by the Police at Port Richmond late on Sunday evening, for being drunk and disorderly. On arriving at the station-house Morrison was found to be suffering from severe injuries inflicted by some unknown persons. A physician, on being called, pronounced the patient in a very dangerous condition.

Michael Costello, a saloon-keeper at Clifton, inflicted a severe wound upon his son on Saturday night, by severely cutting his thigh with a carving-knife. Young Costello excited his anger by interfering to save his mother, who was threatened with violence by her husband. The man was arrested, and has been held in $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in Hastings, with the following officers: George A. Chamberlain, President; Charles McClelland, Vice President; W. H. Burnham, Secretary; Joseph W. Coffin, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY.

Col. Gildersleeve, Captain of the American Rifle Team, made his first appearance as a public lecturer at Association Hall, Newark, last night. His subject was "The American Rifle Team in Ireland."

In the Union County Courts yesterday, Frederick Kreymberg and Frank Hertber were sentenced to five years in State Prison for grand larceny. Charles Smith was sentenced to three years for burglary and one year for assault and battery.

J. H. Baker, a resident of Milburn, was found yesterday morning lying in Brown street, Newark, suffering from several severe wounds in the head. He said he had been assaulted and robbed of $22. The Police cared for him and sent him home.

Andrew Holmes, an employe of the Danforth Locomotive Works at Paterson, was attacked and robbed of his money on Saturday night by a gang of young highwaymen. Yesterday Jacob Woodward was arrested and committed to the County Jail in default of bail.

A man, supposed from papers found in his possession to be James Craig, a miner, who had been employed at the Harleigh Colliery, in Pennsylvania, was killed Sunday by being struck by a locomotive at the Pennsylvania Railroad coal chutes on the west bank of the Hackensack River.

Mrs. Johanna Mangan, aged fifty-five, residing at No. 112 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, left home on Saturday to be absent a short time and has not since been seen. Two of her children died recently, and it is feared that their loss may have deranged her mind.

The man who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad Saturday night, near Stelton, has been recognized as Edward Connolly, a painter, who resided at Metuchen. From the statements of the engineer and fireman it appears that the man deliberately threw himself in front of the train.

Edward Crosby, the way bill clerk in the employ of the New-Jersey Express Company at their office in Newark, absconded yesterday morning taking with him $900 in cash belonging to the company. The Police and the officers of the company are very reticent about the matter, and refuse to give any information.

The receipts of taxes and assessments in Jersey City last week amounted to $8,288 65.

The Philomathean Society of Hasbrouck's Institute, Jersey City, last evening, at the Tabernacle on York street, re-enacted the scenes of the Colonial Congress of 1776. Speeches were made by Richard H. Lee, John Dickinson, John Morton, Thomas Willing, Thomas McKean, Charles Humphreys, and John Adams. The drafting and signing of the Declaration of Independence was greeted with loud applause.

At a late hour Sunday night, as John Connolly was walking along Beacon avenue, Jersey City Heights, he was attacked by Albert Nicholas, who struck him several blows on the head with a solid glass ball tied in the corner of a handkerchief. The injured man was taken to his home in an unconscious condition, and it is feared that his wounds are of a very dangerous character. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of his assailant.

Benjamin Wilson, John Matthews, and William Wilson, three of a gang of five tramps who attempted to rob Mr. Sylvester, of Middlebush, were committed to jail at Somerville to await trial. They accosted Mr. Sylvester on the highway and demanded his watch and money. His cries for help were answered by some railroad laborers, upon whose appearance the tramps ran away. Three of them were subsequently arrested in New-Brunswick on complaint of one of the railroad laborers, who recognized them.

BURGLARS FOILED.

THREE NOTED BURGLARS ARRESTED WHILE PROSPECTING A BUILDING IN CHAMBERS STREET—A CONVICT'S LETTER.

Sergt. Patrick Oates, of the Fifth Precinct, noticed a well-known burglar, Richard Hennessy, standing in the hallway of No. 83 Chambers street yesterday afternoon. He at once asked Hennessy what he was doing there, and the latter answered that he was waiting for a couple of friends who had gone up stairs. "Then," said the Sergeant, "I'll take you up stairs, and you can introduce me." In the pipe manufactory of Richard J. Boiken, on the third floor, the Sergeant found another well-known burglar, Thomas Fitzgerald, alias "Buck," and a young man who gave his name as Thomas Eggleston. Under the pretense of wanting to purchase pipes, they had entered the large cutlery ware-rooms of Walsh, Coulter & Flagler, on the second floor, and also the ware-rooms of Merwin, Hulbert & Co., pistol makers, on the same floor, and "prospected" the situation. But for their arrest by Sergt. Oates, they would have robbed the cutlery and pistol ware-rooms this morning, as the stores were to have been closed to-day. Sergt. Oates at once sent word to Capt. Caffrey, and the prisoners were taken to the Leonard Street Station. In the possession of Hennessey was found the following letter from a noted burglar now in State Prison:

FEB. 4, 1876.

FRIEND DICK: Yours of the 26th came duly to hand. Was much pleased to hear that Richard was himself again. I cannot say as much for myself; my heart seems to be out of order, otherwise I am quite well and somewhat stouter than when you saw me last. I was pleased to see you were not offended at my lecture on the hard times, as some of my remarks were rather pointed. I was also pleased to hear you have courage to acknowledge that you have profited or learned something from our connection up in the "Frozen Region," [Sing Sing.] I approve of your dislike to doing anything in the petty larceny line. It is only another name for breaking into the State Prison. There is no necessity to do such work. As I said before, poor people have nothing to lose, and the other class have, and the Northhampton Bank proves it. I understand your position—not the right kind of men to work with, &c. Well, you pulled through your "bit" [term of imprisonment] nicely, and now with your past experience I trust you will act so cautious in anything "crooked" [dishonest] you may do. We are all liable to slip up by accident. A good motto is to stand no "collar," [arrest.] I am in the Bummers' Gang. Gus is waiter in the laundry. He looks well considering his diet. It is truly astonishing how long we poor mortals can survive on such light food. It is certainly the brightest star in our firmament. With the exception of a new Warden and a few guards, there is no change here. I suppose you have heard about Denny Brady, McCauley, Matthews from the State shop, Casey "the Lifer," Tony Mann, and a few others, came down in the last batch. We were all taken by surprise this afternoon by the folks sending away a small draft of twelve men to Auburn—Joe Howard, or Kingsley, Denny Brady, Joe Lambert, which I forgot to mention among the last batch. All the hard cases have been packed off, present company of course, excepted. But, verily, we know not what twenty-four hours may bring forth. Poor Denny Brady goes to swell the number in that horrible place. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard, and so is a policeman's club. I told the old Blacksmith Duster that I was going to write to you, and he desired to be remembered. Dr. Smith, of Plattsburg, is here, officiating at present. Three victims to good treatment got their short time [death] last week. Old Duster wears the same old cap, which he will not part with, and which I strongly suspect he has made a sort of depositary for his "dust," [money.] Bear in mind that it is altogether out of my reach. We have over fifteen hundred men here at present—300 doubled up. A rumor reached here that Johnny Bray is among the missing from above. I suppose you have heard that Willy Conners made a failure here also. He stowed himself away in a place barely large enough to turn in, and they watched for him thirty-two days and gave him up. He was captured and brought back dying from starvation. Poor Willy, he deserved his liberty after showing such nerve. Three of our number have shown their ingratitude by shaking the dust from their feet and flying from their bed and board. First comes Mr. Albert Baker, in for five years, and leaves his girl behind—heartless wretch. Secondly, a man from the hospital, sentence five times four—another shameful ingrate. Plenty of good medicine, &c., but still dissatisfied and leaves the truly good Dr. Smith to mourn his loss, and last but not least a five-year man who was doubled up with an exceedingly dull fellow. You remember poor Dan Bryant's music lesson where he is given to understand that if he does not be sharp he will B flat. So he rigged up a dummy and gave it to the other fellow to hold up, saying he was going into another prisoner's cell. The flat would have continued to hold it up until now were it not for the "bouncing" he got the next morning. I think, when you and the boys and girls read this, you are entitled to look through the bottom of a glass tumbler just once. Remember me to all, love to the dear girls, and having said this it is not at all necessary, I suppose, to inform you of the old, stale saying of how I am still, as ever, Yours sincerely, PARSON BEECHER.

Hennessy and Fitzgerald are members of the old Fourth Ward gang of burglars, and were constant companions of Denny Brady, Patsy Conroy, and the masked burglars recently sentenced to twenty years in State Prison. They were brought before Justice Murray yesterday afternoon and remanded until to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. W. H. French, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Naval Constructor Frank L. Fernald, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Hon. J. W. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Congressman L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, is at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Richmond, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Elias L. Magoon, of Philadelphia, and Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Baltic, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator W. H. Robertson, of Westchester County, and Richard B. Irwin, of San Francisco, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Clinton L. Merriam, of Locust Grove, New-York; Col. Nicholas Smith, of Chappaqua, and Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LADIES WHO ARE NURSING Often have trouble with gathered breasts. The relief obtained from the use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR in such cases is astonishing. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Don X. de Claviere, Owen Day, John Pearce, Mrs. John Pearce, W. Hattersley, Mrs. C. Hattersley, A. W. Phelps, Mrs. A. W. Phelps, R. W. Cooper, Dr. W. F. Flowers, M. L. W. Lloyd Price, Charles E. Wiswall, William P. Hill, Mrs. William P. Hill, Miss Hill, A. Zerban, G. W. Robertson, E. H. Neumaon, A. Bedford, P. H. Hill, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Dion, Mr. Lefebre, Charles Allan, A. B. Maxim, Mr. Lamarche, C. Strouss, Thomas Wynn, William Sieger, J. H. Walker, Capt. William Duncombe, E. T. Philpott, R. Grant.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, from Fernandina.—L. H. Cathan, H. F. Dutton, W. F. Hall, wife, and infant, J. B. Demaro, H. Ripley, W. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Schutte, Horace Huston, James Coutant, W. Van Doren, F. Van Doren, Miss Leonore Swaine, Rich P. Rundle, Henry Stedman, James Nathans, J. W. Granger, C. W. Chase, Thomas Duggan, J. M. Richardson, W. F. Falvey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:45 | Sun sets.....5:44 | Moon rises...5:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:03 | Gov. Island...6:52 | Hell Gate...8:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Feb. 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ellen S. Terry, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., Josiah J. White; W. P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, James Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Wyoming, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion.

Ships Corsica, Stetson, San Francisco, Cal., Simonson & Howes; Brothers Apap, (Br.,) Fermgia, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan.

Barks Cleone, Sherman, New-Bedford, Mass., H. H. Swift & Co.; Limerick Lass, Syperrik, Stettin, Prussia, Dill & Radmann; Nuova Margaretha, (Ital.,) Mancino, Dublin, Ire., Funch, Edye & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Asburn, Augier for orders, S. Spring & Co.; Veteran, Gage, Genoa, Italy, James Henry; Oleander, (Br.,) Joass, London, Askell, Tufts & Co.; Emilie, (Ger.,) Deicke, Bremen, Ger., Charles Luling & Co.; Amelie, (Fr.,) Paris, Marseilles, France, Boyd & Hincken; Kaleo, (Norw.,) Davidson, Stettin, Lewis Tetens.

Brigs Kaluna, Mitchell, Matanzas, Cuba, F. Talbot & Co.; Adela, (Br.,) Bissett, Oporto, Port., George F. Bulley; Mary Bartlett, Smith, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, Simpson, Clapp & Co; A. J. Pettengill, Hall, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Teneriffe, Tracy, Marseilles, France, James Henry; Afton, Cobb, St. John, N. F., John Bupetty & Son; James Miller, Parker, Santander, Spain, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Darius Eddy, Rideout, San Domingo City, F. H. Smith & Co., old. Feb. 19, 1876; Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Ella J. Little, Crawford, Philadelphia, Penn., James S. Cottrell & Co.; Katie Ranger, Martin, Vera Cruz, Mexico, J. A. Jeanssen; Isaac L. Clark, Lake, Philadelphia, Penn., Evans, Ball & Co.; Sea Bird, Flagler, Providence, Cartwright & Doyle; Sandalphon, Hall, Boston, Charles Irving; Agnes Barton, Knight, Baltimore, Md., Hicks & Bell; Lavinia Bell, Alduck, Baracoa, Cuba, B. T. Wenberg; Frank Atwood, Bryan, Baracoa, Cuba, B. T. Wenberg; Julia E. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Keystone, Wilder, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; S. Y. Seabury, Trim, Falmouth, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Estelly Day, Tracey, Philadelphia, Penn., A. Dayton & Co.; Seawalker, Cole, Matanzas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Minnie G. Loud, Zioli, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton.

Sloop Illinois, Wilson, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Othello, (Br.,) Bristow, Hull Jan. 30, via Southampton Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Charles L. Wright & Co. Experienced variable winds with heavy head seas, to lon. 40; Feb. 11, encountered a severe hurricane from S. W., veering to N.N.E., with terrific cross-sea; Feb. 14, passed large fields of ice, with several large bergs, beginning at lat. 46 50, lon. 46 50, extending to lat. 43 50, lon. 52 W.; from the Banks to arrival had strong head winds and heavy head seas.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool Feb. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Feb. 17, lat. 43 46, lon. 48 09, passed iceberg; same date, lat. 43 44, lon. 48 30, passed iceberg; 19th, lat. 41 28, lon. 61 18, passed a German steam-ship bound E.—The B. brings 33 cabin and 83 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston Feb. 14, via Key West 16th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina Feb. 16, via Port Royal, S. C., 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Bark Harwich, (of London,) Duddeld, Hong Kong Nov. 9, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 26, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1, St. Helena 11th, and crossed the equator Feb. 3, in lon. 29 W.; had strong weather from N. E. in the China Sea; thence light winds and squalls in Java Sea and brisk trades; Feb. 4, lat. 19 S., lon. 55, passed schr. David R. Tollitt steering N. W.; Feb. 18, lat. 38 N., lon. 71 30, passed ship Palmyra, (of Bath,) bound S.

Bark Alma, (Norw.,) Waxholth, Liverpool 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Olga, (Norw.,) Larsen, Liverpool 46 ds., in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Brig Tally Ho, (of Machias,) Cates, Sagua La Grande 8 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Feb. 15, lat. 31 45, lon. 78 15, passed bark Ephraim Williams bound S. Left in port schr. H. Custer, Custer, for Philadelphia, to sail 14th; schr. Edwin Morrison, Lavender; schr. Charles Morrison, Smith, to sail 20th; schr. L. M. Knowles, Dinsmore; schr. M. M. Knowles, Dow, to sail 15th for Boston.

Brig Harry Virden, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Progreso 21 ds., with hemp to Berques & Co. Feb. 12, off Key West, was in co. with schr. Pampero, from Progreso, for Boston.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Connautoo, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Charlotte, Whittemore, Cardenas 10 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Nellie Chase, (of Portland,) Sheppard, Havana 12 ds., with molasses to G. Coombs—vessel to J. C. Creed.

Schr. Alabama, Cross, Newbern, N. C., 5 days, with naval stores to E. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. James Warren, Drisko, Jacksonville 8 days, with lumber to T. O. Allen—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. Herald of the Morning, (of Gloucester,) McLain, Beaver Harbor, N. B., 12 days, with fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. William B. Austin, Williams, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Water Line, Kelly, Bath, Me., with ice for Staten Island.

Schr. Lottie Ames, Nash, Blue Hill, Me., with granite to master.

Schr. Alethea, Jones, Boston.

Schr. T. S. McLellan, Carr, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Morning Star, Higgins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Millie Washburne, Littlefield, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Alnomak, Beebe, New-London.

Schr. Mary J. Fisher, Camp, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wave, Hubbard, Bidgeport.

Schr. T. S. McClellan, Carr, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Sarah J. Gurney, ——, Providence.

Schr. Allen Gurney, ——, Providence.

Schr. H. V. Duryea, Chase, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED—Steam-ships Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The schr. Glenwood, of Gloucester, reported last night as sunk, was run into by the schr. Horatio Babson, of Harwich. The Glenwood was at anchor off Highland Light and had her lights out. The Glenwood, together with 1,200 fresh fish, is a total loss. The Babson was run ashore and is now full of water.

The schr. Susan Parker, of Philadelphia, from Rockport, Me., for Camden, N. J., with a cargo of ice, went ashore yesterday on L'Hommedieu Shoals, Vineyard Sound. The weather is threatening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Signal Service Observer at Norfolk reports that the steam-ship Australian, Capt. Peters, of the West Indian and Pacific Line, laden with cotton from Mobile to Liverpool, in lon. 30, lat 72, on the 15th inst. lost her rudder and rudder-post. She is now anchored 10 miles below Fortress Monroe, and will go to Norfolk for repairs.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Feb. 18.—Sld. bark Tamaris, N. of Hatteras; brig Eva, (Br.,) McPhee, do.; schrs. Edna Harwood, Turner, do.; Lahana, Haughton, do.

Arr. 19th, brig Elizabeth Winslow, White, New-York.

Sld. 19th, bark Zulma, Petersen, N. of Hatteras; brigs Jeremiah, Ford, New-York; Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Nellie Clark, Clark, do.; Donna Anna, Whaley, do.; James A. Brown, Collins, do.; Kate Carlton, (Br.,) Grant, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, Feb. 17.—Arr. brig Alex. Nickels, Peters, New-York; schr. Alzena, Plummer, do.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 20.—Arr. brig Jane E. Held, (Br.,) Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—Arr. brigs Sportsman, Blanchard, New-York; Moses Day, Crosby, do.; schrs. Arianna, (Br.,) Zachary, Pensacola; Castalia, (Br.,) Lipsett, do.; Ellen N. Gott, Armstrong, Charleston; J. H. Hancock, Eldridge, New-York.

Sld. 19 steamers City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, New-York; Tappahannock, Pendleton, New-Orleans; bark Narcisa, (Span.,) Calus, Pascagoula; brig Nellie, (Br.,) Rood, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Pilot's Pride, Eldridge, New-York; Harry and Fred, Gardner, Pensacola.

Arr. 20 steamer Columbus, Reed, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Arr. Ocean King, Freeman, San Francisco; 21st, bark National Eagle, Sears, Savannah.

SAGUA, Feb. 18.—Sld. schr. L. & M. Knowles, Dinsmore, Boston.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 21.—Arr. brig Minnehaha, (Br.,) Cassidy, Yarmouth; schr. Alruna, Charleston.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 21.—In port, bark Albert Russell, Nicnolls, (from Samarang,) to load for Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Sld. Alexander Keith, James R. Boyd, Glenralloch, Mary Gibbs, Rio de la Plata, Annie Burrill, Freidig, David Taylor, Sigurdgarl, Rancagua, Fama.

Arr. on the 10th inst., Siliota; on the 14th inst., Marianna II., Renom, Eva, Paquet de Vendrell, Tres Dantes, Assunba; on the 17th inst., Billy Simpson, Everhard Delius, Emily, Republic, Jason, Sif, Johann Kepler, Nichaux, Napoleon, J. H. Lane; on the 19th inst., Eunomia, Harmonie, Wave Queen, Wega, Augusto Terge, Nellie T. Guest; on the 20th inst., W. R. Grace, Ocean King, Vesta, National Earle, (National Eagle?) Angerona, Charleston, Eleanor, Gusta, Helene, Minnie S., (Minnie P.?) Sarah Ellen; on the 21st inst., Diligentia, (off Deal,) Avance, Chapman, Sir Robert Peel, Finland, Fortuna, Saga, Oberon, Anna, (Capt. Sivert,) Lady Blessington, William Wilcox, Golden Sheaf, Brodrene, (the last named at London.)

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 21.—The White Star steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Feb. 12, arr. here at 11 o'clock this forenoon on the way to Liverpool.

The Cunard steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, from New-York Feb. 9, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

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